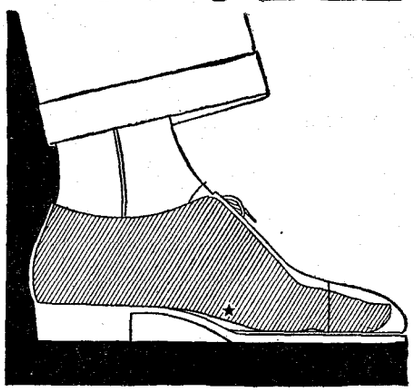
FOOT TROUBLE



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CONTENTS

THE LITERARY DIGEST
for NOVEMBER 5, 1932

VOLUME 114 NUMBER 19

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

TOPICS OF THE DAY
The Campaign in the "Fear" Stage 5
The Uproar Over Smith's Newark Speech . . 7
Roosevelt Bags 41 States Out of 48 8
Progressives Jabbing the G. O. P. Elephant . 10
The Great Hoover-Roosevelt Debate 11
Topics in Brief 12

FOREIGN COMMENT
Canadians Deny Tariff Reprisals 13
The Turks to Talk Turkish 14
Did Gandhi Help or Harm Hinduism? . . . 15
Mussolini's Appeal to America 16

LETTERS AND ART
When "The Good Earth" Went Bad 17
Damrosch Versus Stokowski 18
Schumann-Heink Hits Back 18
The Cover 18
If England Chose a New Laureate 19

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE
What Is the Meaning of Life? 20
The Great Game of Grab 22
Russia's Ban on God 24
Home: Poem 24
Strengthening Marriage in Canada 24

CURRENT POETRY
Good-bye to Youth 26
Adventure 26
Ave 26
Hospital 26
The Chinook Run 26
Hill Country 26
Patriotism for Prattlers 26
The Secret Place 26

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
New Search-light to Trap Planes 28
Carriers of Disease 28
Forgers Foiled by Ultra-Violet Rays 30
Gold-Plated Bears 30

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Turning Bossy and a Truck of Spuds Into an A. B. 34
What's in a Name? The Moscow City Directory 37
Frank Ward O'Malley, Brightest of "The Sun's" Rays 38
On the Slave Block in "Golden Samarkand" . 41

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
The "Too-Muchness" of the Depression . . . 48
Our Foolish Political Nightmares 49
Automobiles' After-Life Abroad 50

MISCELLANEOUS
The Lexicographer's Easy Chair 51
The Spice of Life 52

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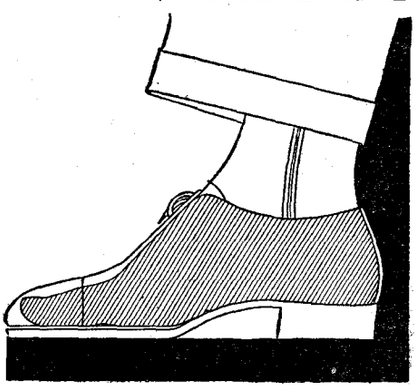
FOOT HEALTH



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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The Campaign in the "Fear" Stage

"FEAR"—THE WORD REVERBERATES darkly through the climactic campaign speeches as Election Day approaches.

Democrats accuse Republicans of preaching the "gospel of fear" to affright us into voting for Hoover.

Republicans retort that the Democrats started it by preaching the terrors of a continuance of the Hoover régime, and argue that anyway the prospect of a Democratic Administration is something that "is bound to cause fear."

Business leaders like Henry Ford and General Atterbury explain why they think Hoover's reelection would be a good thing for the working people, and Democrats promptly accuse them of "coercing" their employees.

Philosophical onlookers in newspaper sanctums smile at all the confusion and reflect that the campaign has finally reached its silly season.

Perhaps the best way to straighten out all this discussion of fear and panic and hobgoblins and bogies is to run through some of the recent speeches and statements raising the issue, and then see what the editorial reaction has been.

On October 17 the bulletin-boards at Ford plants displayed a conspicuous notice containing these sentences among others:

"The Ford Motor Company is not interested in partizan politics. We do not seek to control any man's vote.

"We feel, however, that the coming election is so important to industry and employment that our employees should know our views.

"We are convinced that any break in his [President Hoover's] program would hurt industry and employment. To prevent times from getting worse and to help them to get better, President Hoover must be elected."

THE next day Gen. W. W. Atterbury, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, issued a statement in which he said he felt a personal responsibility to all the thousands of Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders and employees, to tell them his conclusions about the election. He declared that while Pennsylvania employees "are, of course, at liberty to vote as they think best," he himself expects to vote for President Hoover, believing that his program "will bring back normal conditions." A statement by Chairman Farley of the Democratic National Committee that certain big Ohio rubber companies were trying to induce their employees to vote Republican was categorically denied by the heads of the companies mentioned.

The Socialist candidate for President, Norman Thomas, calls attention to a report that a New York bank has ordered its employees to vote for Hoover, and a statement from the Socialist headquarters in New York characterizes the Ford bulletin as "the most brazen instance of industrial feudalism."

Now let us see how this theme of fear and discontent runs through all the late October campaigning. In Chicago, on the 13th, Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills declared that Governor Roosevelt was trying to "ride into office on a wave of discontent born of the depression." He said the next day: "the most serious threat to recovery today is the election." In Cincinnati, on the 25th, Mr. Mills declared that Roosevelt should not blame others for this state of fear. Democratic success, said Mr. Mills, "may mean a complete reversal of the very policies that have overcome the panic and made a firm foundation for recovery"—

"That such a prospect should be disturbing is inevitable. It is bound to cause fear. It is bound to disturb the public mind. The American people are intelligent enough to sense this without advice from any one."

SECRETARY OF STATE STIMSON in a New York speech warned the nation that "a false step from the firm path that has been taken might well throw us back into a morass even deeper than the one out of which we have pulled ourselves." President Hoover himself touched on the possible consequences of a Democratic victory as handicapping recovery, when he said at Cleveland, "if there shall be no retreat, if the attack shall continue as it is now organized, then this battle is won." And at Detroit—"if the battle is not halted by a change in the midst of action, we shall win."

Then on the Democratic side Governor Roosevelt spoke at Wheeling of the "specter of fear" raised by the Republicans; at Pittsburgh, of the "gospel of fear" they were spreading. At Indianapolis he alluded to their "political desperation" and "October hysteria." Again, at Baltimore, he told his hearers how he was waging a war against the Republican four horsemen —"destruction, delay, deceit, despair."

Among newspapers supporting President Hoover there is a tendency to think that a lot of unnecessary fuss is being made about the Ford and Atterbury statements. Why, asks the Kansas City *Star*, "should not a business leader, equally with a political leader, in an appeal to party workers, ask for serious consideration of convictions exprest in behalf of a candidate for high office?"

"When Mr. Ford advises the country that he deems the

NAILING A LIE!

On October 15 a New York brokerage house sent this statement over its wires:

"We are told that THE LITERARY DIGEST has received over 35,000 letters in the last ten days from people who originally voted for Roosevelt on poll and now wish their ballots changed to Hoover."

This story spread rapidly. When it was brought to our attention on October 17, the Wall Street firm was told the story was false, and sent a denial over its wires, saying, "there was not a word of truth in this report."

On October 25 a radio speaker on politics repeated the story. It was told him by a distinguished political leader at the Chicago headquarters of one of the major parties, as this politician himself admitted to us. The speaker made due apologies on the radio a few nights later.

As a matter of fact no letter expressing a desire to change a Roosevelt vote had been received at the time the rumor was first heard. THE LITERARY DIGEST would be the first to give publicity to such an occurrence had it taken place. The story is obviously a political canard of the sort that desperate politicians sometimes spread in the closing hours of a hard-fought campaign. It was manufactured out of the whole cloth with the obvious intention of influencing either the betting odds, or the stock market, or to throw discredit on the LITERARY DIGEST straw-vote figures.

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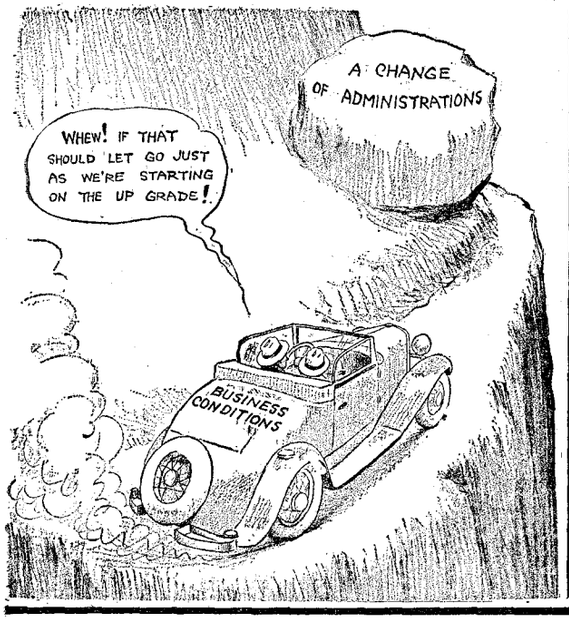
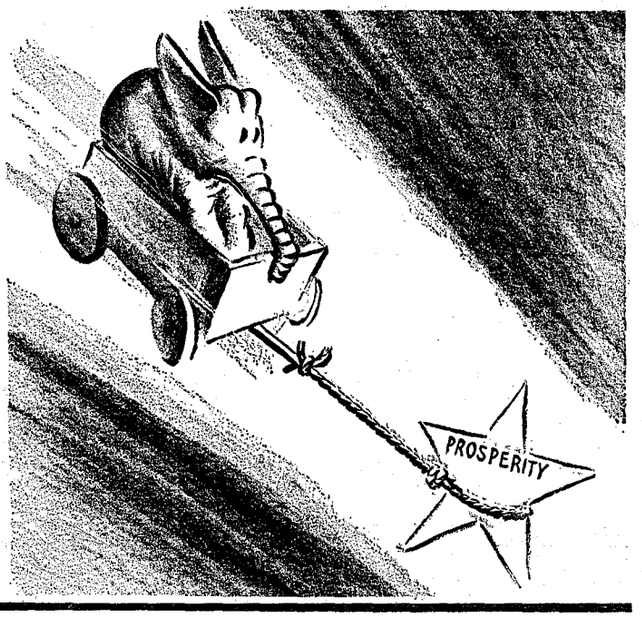


Just Suppose—
—Shafer in the Cincinnati "Times-Star."



He Hitched His Wagon to a Star
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

A REPUBLICAN WARNING—AND A DEMOCRATIC ANSWER

reelection of President Hoover a paramount consideration for insuring the early return of prosperity, and when he warns the public that disaster lurks in any experiments with the opposition candidates, he is only performing a patriotic duty," reasons the Louisville *Herald-Post*. It seems to the Troy *Times* that "those who administer the affairs of business are, of course, best able to see what is best for it and for the workers." These business men, who have spoken their mind about their political convictions, "deserve commendation," in the opinion of the Grand Rapids *Herald*. Similar opinions come from Hoover papers like the Springfield *Union*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Cleveland *News*, Cincinnati *Times-Star*, and *The State Journal* of Lincoln, Nebraska.

After all, argues the Minneapolis *Tribune* at considerable length, Mr. Ford's interests are identical with those of automobile workers and the millions of potential car buyers in the cities and in the country. And it seems to this Minnesota paper to be "of no little significance that Mr. Ford, having surveyed the economic horizon in quest of that prosperity which is all-important to him, has rejected the golden Democratic promises and declared again for Herbert Hoover."

And the Chicago *Daily News* has this to say about "the gospel of fear":

"Fear is felt not because of gratuitous allegations by Republicans but because of the proposals and legislative efforts of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives under the leadership of Speaker Garner.

"Fear is inspired by fiat-money bills, by bonus threats, pork-barrel programs, wasteful plans of government construction, and by Congressional opposition to genuine economy.

"Fear may arise from the fact that Governor Roosevelt, while attacking the Hoover program of relief and rehabilitation as insufficient and inhumane, offers no positive program of his own.

"An appeal to discontent is not a program, and political capitalization of distress is indistinguishable from the gospel of fear."

But Mr. Hoover's journalistic opponents, whether they support Roosevelt or Thomas, come out in a chorus of vigorous denunciation of what they call the appeal to the panic vote by Republican orators and business leaders. "A prison cell would not be too severe punishment" for Henry Ford's "arrogant attempt to tell hungry workers how to vote," asserts *Labor* (Washington, D. C.), and it continues:

"Henry Ford is not quite so brutal as was Mark Hanna, but the difference is not spacious. All through the Ford announcement runs the plain threat: 'Vote as the boss wants you to vote or lose your job.'"

It is the Mark Hanna method, agrees the Scripps-Howard New York *World-Telegram*, and it declares that this kind of argument simply "adds to the general gloom." It all boils down, we are told, to a proposition of "if we can't run the ship we will sink it." But this paper does not believe that we have yet come to the pass where "good Republicans will approve of burning the house to warm the party's baby."

The latest moves of what the Atlanta *Constitution* calls "the foredoomed Republican party" have, we are told, two motives: "one, to alarm Democratic business men by predicting a season of panic in the event Mr. Hoover is defeated; the other, by threatening wage slashes and added unemployment if Governor Roosevelt wins, to terrorize employees into voting for Hoover."

"This resort to terrorism is as despicable as it is reckless," in the opinion of the Omaha *World-Herald*. It is an old-fashioned political practise which the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* thinks "should not be revived in any degree." By making this appeal, President Hoover, in the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* opinion, "proves his unworthiness of the trust he asks his countrymen to repose in him." *The Nation*, supporting Norman Thomas, thus explains what it considers the Republican strategy: "The Republicans feel that their sole chance of victory now lies in throwing the voters into a state of panic." As the New Haven *Journal-Courier* sees it, "the Republicans are fighting resentment with fear," and "just as it is disreputable for Democrats to depend on the sorehead vote, so it is unpleasant for Republicans to court the panic vote." And similar expressions might be quoted almost indefinitely from representative Democratic and Independent papers all over the country.

To many a Democratic editor this "campaign of panic" is as futile as it is reprehensible. The country knows, according to the Richmond *News-Leader*, "that what it has suffered under Mr. Hoover is worse than anything it has to fear under Mr. Roosevelt." Nobody will be scared, insists the Miami *News*; "the child on the floor declines to be fearful of falling out of bed."

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The Uproar Over Smith's Newark Speech

THEY ROARED AT EVERYTHING HE SAID.

Shouts, cheers, and laughter of 17,000 swept the country by radio as the famous wearer of the brown derby, the "Happy Warrior," the metallic-voiced, hard-hitting Alfred E. Smith, stood on a platform at Newark, New Jersey, and lasht the Republican party in his first major speech for Governor Roosevelt.

But what is the effect of this flashing attack?

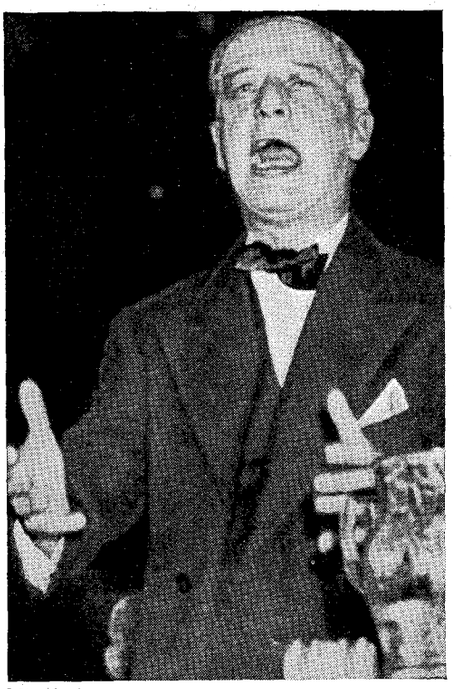
That question looses a thunderclap of controversy that rumbles and rages across the political sky. Did it help Roosevelt in the East? Did it hurt him in the West? Strangely enough, it would seem that the speech delighted both Democrats and Republicans. Many papers are wondering what the effect will be of Smith's hammering on the "bigotry issue."

"Al Smith's speech was one of the best that has been made for President Hoover in this campaign" is the flat statement of the Denver *Post* (Ind.). "Every bouquet he threw at the Democratic National ticket had a brick in it."

But to the Democratic Providence *News-Tribune* it was "a blistering exposure of Republican hypocrisy" which "showed up Mr. Hoover's record of broken pledges."

FAR from it, retorts the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.). "It was flippant, slangy, and essentially cheap."

"If damning by faint praise is a political art, then Al Smith is a great artist," adds Morris D. Ervin, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.). "It set Roosevelt leaders to wondering if they had not made a blunder in trying to make a national event out of Smith's capitulation."



International

"The Party of Bigotry, Hypocrisy"

Alfred E. Smith excoriating the Republicans in his speech for Governor Roosevelt.

But turn to the other side again for a few samples of praise.

"It was old Al himself at Newark," declares the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.), and "Al Smith was at his best," echoes the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.). And in New York City, *The Daily Mirror* calls it "a smashing radio talk."

Turning to the speech itself, as reported in the press, we find a large part of it devoted to the Prohibition issue.

Reverting to his campaign of 1928, he charged the Republican National Committee directed the activities of Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney-General, who "urged the Methodist Conference in Ohio and the Methodist ministers to go out and preach to their people to bring about my defeat—"

"Let it be read into the political history of this country that what she did at the behest of the Republican National Committee, and the bigotry and intolerance that arose throughout the country because of her remarks, can be directly charged to that political committee."

Turning to President Hoover, Mr. Smith characterized him as "the leader of the dry forces to-day in the United States," and then proceeded to attack the Republican Prohibition plank as a "straddle."

The party's candidates for Congress are not bound by it, he added, and then came one of the most amazing bits of his speech:

"Consequently, it is easy for them to receive the approval of the Anti-Saloon League, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Ku Klux Klan, the Methodist Conference, and the aggregation of bigots that make up what they call the dry forces."

BUT the Democratic wet plank he wrote himself, and it—

"Has put the Democratic party in the bright light of intelligent understanding on the part of the intelligent people throughout the United States, and it leaves the Republican party to-day where it was in 1928—the party of bigotry, of deceit, and hypocrisy."

After referring to "the sages of the Government in Washington tossing out the window the billions of dollars that could be legitimately taken from this traffic," he asserted that "this is the time to settle that question," and "if you do not settle that question on the eighth of November, there is no use of holding any protest meetings in January."

It was not until his conclusion that Mr. Smith mentioned Governor Roosevelt, a fact which has been emphasized by Republican papers. He declared that "the election of the Democratic ticket is the best way to solve these problems, and the best way to bring back prosperity—the election of Roosevelt and Garner."

BUT this is "one of the most effective speeches yet made in this campaign for Mr. Hoover," declares Senator William E. Borah, dry Progressive Republican of Idaho, who has refused to support the President on the Republican platform. "He denounced as bigots, cranks and hypocrites and intellectual crooks all who are not in favor of tearing down all barriers against the return of the liquor traffic. He says to them in so many words, there is no place for you in the Democratic party."

"It is doubtful whether any more votes will be cast for Roosevelt because of Alfred E. Smith's speech," says the Newark *Star-Eagle* (Ind.), in the city where he spoke.

Deploring the "dragging in" of the "bigotry issue," the New York *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that "it is strange how far wrong a strong emotion, choked down and unexprest, can eventually lead even so splendid a man as Alfred E. Smith."

But if it was "something very like a discharge from his overburdened bosom of the griefs which he has been carrying there ever since 1928," says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "it was personal, but pardonable."

"Prohibition was in danger of becoming the 'forgotten issue,'" says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), "but Al Smith has revived it." And this from the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.):

"Perhaps it is the most auspicious circumstance in this campaign that Al Smith is still sore about 1928, and now joyfully exposes the frauds, and reveals their appalling consequences."

Such was the reaction to the Newark address.

Three nights later Mr. Smith made another fighting speech, this time in Boston. Repeating the charge that the Republicans had fostered the religious issue in the 1928 campaign, and expressing the belief that they were trying to "work it" again in 1932 by leading Smith followers away from the Democratic fold, he pleaded for "unqualified, full and complete support of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner."

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Roosevelt Bags 41 States Out of 48

THAT'S THE POLL IN A NUTSHELL. The final report, here presented, gives the major candidates these totals:

Hoover, 1,150,398; Roosevelt, 1,715,789.

All records for magnitude of Presidential straw votes are broken by our grand total of more than three million ballots marked and sent in.

The Norman Thomas vote is 148,079, which comes to 4.84 per cent. of the grand total.

President Hoover's percentage of the grand total is 37.53.

Governor Roosevelt's percentage is 55.99.

Reckoning the Roosevelt dominance in States, it amounts to forty-one against Hoover's seven.

This last is unchanged since our semifinal report last week. Unchanged, too, are the all-important Electoral totals attached to these respective groups of States. That score still stands:

Hoover, 57 Electoral votes; Roosevelt, 474 Electoral votes.

That summarizes the data accumulated from all over the United States by the LITERARY DIGEST Presidential poll of 1932; the details are set forth in our tabulation below.

Unless all signs fail, unless some unexpected, eleventh-hour condition arises to reverse the nation-wide trend disclosed by this great monument of freshly gathered statistics, the complete poll will be interpreted by many practical men and women of all parties as a presage of a Roosevelt victory.

If that practical judgment is borne out by the event, the Democratic victory on Election Day will surely be a sweeping one. Let our arithmetical readers apply the Hoover and Roosevelt percentages to a popular vote approximating that of 1928—say, 36,000,000—and they will see that the possibilities disclosed by our vast sampling operation include what is popularly known as a landslide.

In a wild year like this, however, many sagacious observers will refuse to bank upon appearances, however convincing. As for THE DIGEST, it draws no conclusions from the results of its vast distribution of twenty million ballots. True to its historic non-partizan policy—or "omni-partizan," as some editor described it in 1928—we supply our readers with the facts to the best of our ability, and leave them to draw their own conclusions.

We make no claim to infallibility. We did not coin the phrase "uncanny accuracy" which has been so freely applied to our polls. We know only too well the limitations of every straw vote, however enormous the sample gathered, however scientific the method. It would be a miracle if every State of the forty-eight behaved on Election Day exactly as forecast by the poll.

Here we come to the important problem of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. These two States are in the Hoover column of the poll. They were also in the Hoover column of our 1928 poll, with still larger Republican majorities, but both States were carried by Smith.

History repeats itself, and that variation of our 1928 poll may happen again in 1932. We have polled the two States in exactly the same way that we polled them four years ago. A study of the returns, in relation to the official vote of 1928, and

THE LITERARY DIGEST 1932 PRESIDENTIAL POLL: (Final Report)

HOOVER										ROOSEVELT										
How the same Voters voted in the 1928 Presidential Election												How the same Voters voted in the 1928 Presidential Election								
Did Not Vote	Com.	Farm Proh.	Soc. Lab.	Lab.	Soc.	Dem.	Rep.	1932 Total Vote		Electoral Votes	1932 Total Vote	Rep.	Dem	Soc	Soc. Lab.	Farm Lab.	Proh.	Com.	Did Not Vote	GRAND TOTAL VOTES
641	–	–	1	–	–	480	3,150	**4,272**	ALABAMA	11	**20,161**	3,183	13,629	4	–	–	–	–	3,345	25,146
333	–	–	–	–	1	218	2,022	**2,574**	ARIZONA	3	**4,910**	1,597	2,581	1	–	–	1	–	730	7,846
464	–	–	–	–	1	250	2,997	**3,712**	ARKANSAS	9	**16,225**	2,414	11,564	4	–	1	–	–	2,242	20,395
10,871	1	50	–	3	45	3,847	67,017	**81,834**	CALIFORNIA	22	**148,832**	77,197	50,252	283	12	7	32	6	21,043	241,976
1,473	–	–	–	–	4	603	9,870	**11,950**	COLORADO	6	**14,304**	5,730	6,408	29	1	1	–	1	2,134	28,232
3,331	3	–	–	2	4	1,539	21,590	**26,469**	CONNECTICUT	8	**16,884**	5,521	8,966	22	1	–	1	3	2,370	48,220
346	–	–	–	–	–	229	1,809	**2,384**	DELAWARE	3	**2,546**	800	1,308	6	–	–	–	1	431	5,209
1,440	–	–	–	–	2	185	2,310	**3,937**	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	–	**5,061**	1,299	1,952	4	–	–	1	–	1,805	9,695
1,475	2	–	–	–	1	880	6,944	**9,302**	FLORIDA	7	**23,606**	6,393	13,411	5	–	–	–	–	3,797	34,399
857	–	–	–	–	2	499	3,465	**4,823**	GEORGIA	12	**31,849**	5,778	20,512	3	–	1	1	1	5,553	37,544
419	–	–	–	–	3	211	2,649	**3,282**	IDAHO	4	**5,159**	2,177	2,212	6	1	1	1	–	761	9,082
8,524	2	2	1	–	22	4,661	63,202	**76,414**	ILLINOIS	29	**105,920**	46,326	46,261	99	5	8	5	11	13,205	194,659
4,856	3	5	2	2	9	2,843	32,507	**40,227**	INDIANA	14	**53,465**	18,801	27,349	38	5	–	22	3	7,247	98,545
2,554	–	2	–	1	7	1,177	19,631	**23,372**	IOWA	11	**32,956**	15,633	13,396	35	2	5	3	2	3,880	58,803
3,058	–	–	–	–	5	1,109	19,357	**23,529**	KANSAS	9	**29,067**	12,563	12,021	48	3	–	2	–	4,430	55,290
1,788	–	4	1	–	2	1,021	10,298	**13,114**	KENTUCKY	11	**24,826**	6,038	15,282	4	2	–	2	–	3,498	39,160
683	–	–	–	–	1	831	2,489	**4,004**	LOUISIANA	10	**19,050**	3,011	13,093	–	–	–	1	–	2,945	23,814
1,760	1	–	–	–	1	383	9,317	**11,462**	MAINE	5	**8,264**	3,283	3,568	7	–	–	1	2	1,403	20,442
1,990	1	–	–	–	3	1,137	9,723	**12,854**	MARYLAND	8	**26,955**	7,746	14,576	18	–	–	1	–	4,614	42,915
7,762	–	1	1	1	18	3,700	49,229	**60,712**	MASSACHUSETTS	17	**34,659**	11,071	18,316	32	3	–	–	4	5,233	103,956
6,221	3	6	–	4	15	1,753	41,726	**49,728**	MICHIGAN	19	**69,939**	35,642	24,809	58	10	3	10	8	9,399	127,070
4,575	2	–	11	–	7	1,491	26,527	**32,613**	MINNESOTA	11	**52,238**	20,504	23,411	100	8	168	6	6	8,035	90,582
198	–	–	–	–	–	164	689	**1,051**	MISSISSIPPI	9	**9,887**	895	7,456	1	–	–	–	–	1,535	11,193
4,105	2	2	–	1	11	2,343	32,607	**39,071**	MISSOURI	15	**70,882**	22,516	39,919	69	2	3	6	–	8,367	113,916
707	–	–	–	–	1	337	4,926	**5,971**	MONTANA	4	**8,508**	3,484	3,739	10	–	–	1	1	1,273	15,441
1,442	1	1	–	–	1	793	9,167	**11,405**	NEBRASKA	7	**20,952**	8,507	9,563	17	–	–	1	1	2,863	33,718
74	–	–	–	–	7	44	576	**701**	NEVADA	3	**1,506**	692	629	1	–	–	–	–	184	2,294
811	–	–	–	–	–	280	5,852	**6,943**	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	**4,625**	1,722	2,224	–	–	–	–	–	679	12,083
8,957	3	3	–	4	11	3,510	57,340	**69,828**	NEW JERSEY	16	**58,101**	22,788	26,980	58	4	–	3	2	8,266	141,675
171	–	–	–	–	–	82	1,017	**1,270**	NEW MEXICO	3	**1,934**	614	1,044	–	–	–	1	–	275	3,364
21,397	6	6	–	4	94	12,965	129,981	**164,453**	NEW YORK	47	**172,765**	58,865	87,642	521	39	3	6	28	25,661	374,658
1,283	–	–	–	–	1	849	7,830	**9,963**	NORTH CAROLINA	13	**28,153**	4,306	19,537	6	–	–	–	–	4,304	39,312
575	–	–	–	–	2	250	4,051	**4,878**	NORTH DAKOTA	4	**8,762**	4,293	3,298	8	–	1	–	–	1,162	14,523
10,864	2	3	–	–	11	5,096	65,536	**81,512**	OHIO	26	**109,943**	45,454	49,323	107	4	1	23	9	15,022	207,854
1,444	–	7	–	–	2	834	8,405	**10,692**	OKLAHOMA	11	**22,848**	7,488	12,053	15	1	4	6	–	3,281	35,484
1,231	1	–	–	–	3	427	6,889	**8,551**	OREGON	5	**15,433**	7,641	5,568	28	1	2	2	–	2,191	25,474
13,031	1	29	–	3	30	3,699	76,264	**93,057**	PENNSYLVANIA	36	**124,675**	61,001	43,756	144	12	3	36	13	19,710	240,939
1,066	–	1	–	–	–	394	7,395	**8,856**	RHODE ISLAND	4	**7,046**	2,429	3,581	1	1	–	–	–	1,034	16,829
379	–	–	–	–	–	392	830	**1,601**	SOUTH CAROLINA	8	**15,657**	877	12,269	1	–	–	–	–	2,510	17,644
650	–	1	–	1	1	361	4,896	**5,910**	SOUTH DAKOTA	4	**9,131**	4,460	3,559	5	–	2	–	–	1,105	15,617
1,567	–	–	–	–	2	905	8,878	**11,352**	TENNESSEE	11	**26,635**	5,493	16,494	9	1	–	–	–	4,638	39,152
2,285	–	1	–	–	1	1,762	11,268	**15,317**	TEXAS	23	**74,511**	18,399	45,493	27	–	2	–	1	10,589	92,384
643	–	–	–	–	10	303	3,788	**4,744**	UTAH	4	**8,274**	3,143	3,991	8	–	2	–	–	1,130	13,754
691	–	1	–	–	–	138	4,115	**4,945**	VERMONT	3	**3,301**	1,277	1,520	–	–	–	1	–	503	8,586
1,776	–	4	–	–	8	1,104	10,548	**13,440**	VIRGINIA	11	**34,191**	7,446	21,144	6	–	–	7	–	5,588	49,240
2,182	1	2	1	–	1	807	13,723	**16,717**	WASHINGTON	8	**30,324**	14,959	10,727	36	3	4	–	2	4,593	49,817
1,654	–	–	–	2	1	1,036	11,672	**14,365**	WEST VIRGINIA	8	**23,153**	6,878	13,322	10	1	–	12	1	2,929	38,695
2,703	1	10	–	–	9	961	17,691	**21,375**	WISCONSIN	12	**44,054**	19,347	18,392	130	11	1	18	1	6,154	70,476
261	–	–	–	–	–	175	1,765	**2,201**	WYOMING	3	**2,913**	1,229	1,244	6	–	–	–	–	434	5,441
4,508	1	8	2	–	6	1,735	11,401	**17,661**	STATE UNKNOWN	–	**30,749**	9,340	13,348	30	3	7	2	3	8,016	51,954
152,076	37	149	20	28	366	70,793	926,929	**1,150,398**	...GRAND TOTALS	531	**1,715,789**	638,250	822,692	2,060	136	230	215	110	252,096	3,064,497

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also to the ballot declarations of how the same voters voted in 1928, convinces us that in those States our ballots have somehow failed to come back in adequate quantity from large bodies of Democratic voters.

For these reasons we consider that Massachusetts and Rhode Island may be expected to appear in the Roosevelt column on election night.

It is further possible that Connecticut, New Hampshire, and New Jersey, which also give evidence of having masses of "silent" Democratic voters—"silent" as far as straw polls are concerned—may also fold up their tents and steal away to the Roosevelt column.

And then, of course, there's another side to the picture. There are some close States in the Roosevelt column, and in these last days of the campaign the Hoover forces are making prodigious efforts to win them over, while the Roosevelt forces are making equally prodigious efforts to hold them.

MINOR CANDIDATES (Final Report)

	Thomas 1932 Votes	*Reynolds 1932 Votes*	*Coxey 1932 Votes*	*Upshaw 1932 Votes*	*Foster 1932 Votes*	*Miscellaneous 1932 Votes*	*Totals*
Alabama	402	1	21	213	33	43	713
Arizona	254	1	18	53	21	15	362
Arkansas	225	3	7	160	16	47	458
California	7,874	115	213	1,099	1,444	565	11,310
Colorado	1,546	12	40	155	123	102	1,978
Connecticut	4,256	61	44	82	199	225	4,867
Delaware	205	1	3	30	17	23	279
Dist. of Columbia	514	4	5	41	83	50	697
Florida	857	8	32	408	86	100	1,491
Georgia	329	12	14	407	39	71	872
Idaho	307	8	24	80	29	193	641
Illinois	7,665	146	311	769	2,305	1,129	12,325
Indiana	3,546	68	129	639	247	224	4,853
Iowa	1,712	27	162	279	111	184	2,475
Kansas	1,602	30	148	577	113	224	2,694
Kentucky	771	12	31	293	22	91	1,220
Louisiana	401	8	26	135	35	155	760
Maine	557	8	14	69	23	45	716
Maryland	2,650	27	38	154	113	124	3,106
Massachusetts	7,125	77	81	171	471	660	8,585
Michigan	5,453	120	177	350	1,064	239	7,403
Minnesota	4,047	92	209	369	558	456	5,731
Mississippi	88	–	5	108	9	45	255
Missouri	3,254	32	85	249	156	187	3,963
Montana	650	2	35	54	136	85	962
Nebraska	950	15	93	118	64	121	1,361
Nevada	55	2	2	9	18	1	87
New Hampshire	408	5	6	43	29	24	515
New Jersey	11,886	37	129	236	559	899	13,746
New Mexico	126	1	3	14	8	8	160
New York	30,568	261	467	634	2,956	2,554	37,440
North Carolina	571	8	12	487	27	91	1,196
North Dakota	499	8	61	113	82	120	883
Ohio	12,275	253	661	882	1,480	848	16,399
Oklahoma	1,409	13	56	307	49	110	1,944
Oregon	994	58	39	139	137	123	1,490
Pennsylvania	17,607	165	426	1,251	1,446	2,312	23,207
Rhode Island	729	12	24	27	67	68	927
South Carolina	162	4	10	137	16	57	386
South Dakota	314	5	51	97	41	68	576
Tennessee	682	10	14	331	42	86	1,165
Texas	1,458	20	63	652	115	248	2,556
Utah	558	3	15	35	78	47	736
Vermont	271	1	8	21	6	33	340
Virginia	942	13	28	400	84	142	1,609
Washington	1,624	57	93	175	300	527	2,776
West Virginia	768	5	30	223	63	88	1,177
Wisconsin	4,289	33	64	198	312	151	5,047
Wyoming	248	5	8	27	24	15	327
State Unknown	2,396	37	155	490	287	179	3,544
Totals	148,079	1,906	4,390	13,990	15,743	14,202	198,310

New York is close. So are Kansas, Colorado, Delaware. The Republicans profess great confidence that they will win some important States by their whirlwind campaign of recent weeks, and they expect especially, they say, to carry Pennsylvania, in spite of the Digest poll. However, as this issue goes to press with the final returns, we know of no reason why the poll should go very far astray in the figures and percentages from Pennsylvania. Also, of course, the Hoover campaigners are working like Trojans in the Middle West, and trying to fan some flame of emotion that may leap into a last-minute backfire in favor of their candidate.

Glancing at the final figures we find that the number of declared 1928 Republicans voting for Roosevelt has risen to 638,250, or 37.19 per cent. of his entire vote. Contrariwise, the number of declared 1928 Democrats voting for Hoover reaches the total of 70,793, or 6.15 per cent. of his entire vote.

A question of great interest to many inquirers is answered by an analysis of Norman Thomas's total vote, showing that it includes 68,566 former Republicans, 33,695 former Democrats, and 30,250 who did not vote in 1928.

Our readers will be interested in a veteran economist's method of using the material furnished by The Digest's poll. Dr. Fabian Franklin unfolds his plan in an article in the New York *Times*. We quote a few passages:

"In The Digest for October 1, eleven States were represented. Of the 222,014 voters in that poll, there are 172,826 who are set down, both in 1928 and in 1932, as supporting one or the other of the two major candidates. Of these 172,826 voters, 121,167 voted Republican in 1928, while 87,152 voted Republican in the present poll, and 51,659 voted Democratic in 1928, while 85,674 voted Democratic in the present poll. Thus, in this definite body of voters, the Republicans have lost 34,015 and the Democrats have gained 34,015, which is 28 per cent. of 121,167, the number that voted Republican in 1928.

"Let us see, now, what we get if we assume that the drift thus shown to have taken place in this sample of the Republican and Democratic voters of 1928 represents the drift in the aggregate of all the Republican and Democratic voters throughout the country. The total vote for Hoover and Smith in 1928 was (in round thousands) 36,408,000; the vote for Hoover was 21,392,000; the vote for Smith was 15,016,000; Hoover's plurality was 6,376,000. Now, 28 per cent. of 21,392,000 is 5,990,000, and if this number be subtracted from the Republican and added to the Democratic vote we get the following result as indicated for 1932: Hoover, 15,402,000; Roosevelt, 21,006,000; Roosevelt's plurality, 5,604,000.

"Treating in the same way the figures in the October 8 issue of The Digest, we find that it gives 624,889 voters as supporting one or the other of the two major candidates both in 1928 and in 1932. Comparing the 1928 vote with the 1932 vote, we find that in this definite body of voters there has been a loss by the Republicans and a gain by the Democrats of 133,485, which is 32 per cent. of 416,947, the number that voted Republican in 1928. The same percentage of drift from the Republican to the Democratic side, applied to the entire vote cast in the election of 1928, would result in giving Hoover 14,547,000 and Roosevelt 21,861,000, a plurality of 7,314,000 for Roosevelt.

"The Digest's issue for October 15 gives 1,586,810 voters as supporting one or the other of the two major candidates both in 1928 and in 1932, and it shows a Republican loss and a Democratic gain of 375,191, which is 36 per cent. of 1,055,370, the number that voted Republican in 1928. This percentage, applied to the entire vote of 1928, would result in giving Hoover 13,691,000 and Roosevelt 22,717,000, a plurality for Roosevelt of 9,026,000."

The overwhelming victory thus indicated for Roosevelt by the figures of the popular vote for the country at large, says Dr. Franklin, is not less decisively indicated by the figures for the separate States, as he proceeds to demonstrate.

And now, a word on our own account.

A fraudulent political "rumor," to the effect that 35,000 Roosevelt voters in the poll had written to The Digest asking to have their ballots changed to Hoover, is disposed of in a box on our front page. Circulated in a market letter from a New York brokerage house, later repeated on the air without mention of The Digest's name, this unscrupulous canard deceived thousands all over the country, despite the obvious absurdity of supposing that any sensible person could expect to "change" an anonymous ballot. At the time the falsehood was launched, Digest had not received a single letter of the kind described.

{Poll news continued on page 44}

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Progressives Jabbing the G. O. P. Elephant

GLEEFULLY THEY DRIVE THEIR BULL-HOOKS into the hide of the Republican elephant, hoping to break his campaign stride as he races the Democratic donkey.

"Every pledge candidate Hoover made to the farmers of this country in 1928 is unredeemed."

So declares Nebraska's short, stocky, square-jawed Senator George W. Norris, Progressive Republican, as he thunders on the stump for the election of Governor Roosevelt.

"I can not and will not support Mr. Hoover."

So proclaims California's Progressive Republican Senator Hiram W. Johnson, fiery veteran of many a bitter campaign.

"I shall vote for Governor Roosevelt because I believe he offers the only immediate hope for the relief of 10,000,000 unemployed men, women, and their children, and 6,000,000 farmers, who are threatened with the loss of their entire stake in our economic order."

This time it is Wisconsin's young Senator speaking—sturdy, dark-haired Robert M. La Follette, Progressive Republican, who now has the rôle, once held by his father, as a thorn in the side of the Republican party.

The Picketeers

—Ray in the Kansas City "Star."

THUS, these leaders of the Western Progressives—radicals in the eyes of the G. O. P.—join Senator Brookhart, Iowa Independent, and trumpet their discordant views as the leader of their party battles to stay in the White House.

Away they go, branching off sharply from the Republican parade, while loyal party spokesmen shout, "Good riddance."

"Party perfidy," no less—that is what their action means to the Democratic Knoxville *Journal*, and the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) asserts that "Governor Roosevelt is in grave danger of being feared for the friends he has made."

SOME Democratic papers appear to chuckle over the strength which the Progressives may give Governor Roosevelt, but others will have none of it.

"Democracy wants neither overnight converts from the enemy camp nor two-faced sneaking 'job-hunting' Judases within its own particular ranks," flares the Meridian *Star* (Ind.). "Democracy can well afford to hang out the essential party sign: 'No Traitors Need Apply.'"

But this is by no means the view of the Democratic leaders, it seems. In fact, Franklyn Waltman, Jr., tells us in the Baltimore *Sun*, that Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic Senate leader, "threw out a promise to the insurgent Republicans holding Senate committee chairmanships, that they would lose nothing by supporting Governor Roosevelt."

In this same connection, a number of editors are wondering if this action of the Progressives does not foreshadow a realinement of the old parties, with the Progressive Republicans turning to Roosevelt and conservative Democrats swinging toward the Republican camp.

"The radical leaders of both parties now are marching under Governor Roosevelt's banner," says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.). "It is a fact which should receive the serious consideration of all thoughtful, serious-minded voters.

"Is a candidate who makes such a strong appeal to the Longs, Norrises, and La Follettes the kind of man that the masses of the people want to see elected President?"

Senator Johnson's statement that he would not support the President was "quite unnecessary," remarks the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), for "no one expected that he would," and it adds—

"The Progressives of Congress want Mr. Roosevelt to be President. The rest of the country will draw its own conclusions."

"WHETHER there is to be a Democratic or Republican majority in the Senate," says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "it is inconceivable that regular Republicans will permit bolters to hold committee places under the pretense that they are Republicans"—

"When a man deserts his party and then clings to that party's honors under false pretenses, not having the decency to withdraw, the party must kick him out or suffer disintegration.

"The public has some rights, also. When the people elect Democrats or Republicans to execute their will, they are entitled to faithful performance."

"But the so-called defection of these and others does not mean any change in their policies or prejudices against the Republican party," remarks the Springfield *Union*, already quoted—

"For that reason it does not hurt. It helps. It is merely a change from the masked to the unmasked. It arrays against the Republican party and candidate no strength that has not already, tho covertly, been arrayed against its policies and candidates."

BUT the other side has plenty to say, too.

"Whatever one may say of Senator Hiram Johnson," asserts the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.), "it can not be charged that he is a pussyfooter." And in the Senator's—and Mr. Hoover's—home State, the Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.) adds:

"If this be distasteful to many, it might be said that Johnson's Republicanism to-day is at least as good as that of a President who did not discover he is a Republican until he had first found out it is the strongest party."

As for Senator Norris—"when he speaks, the people listen," says the Tulsa *World* (Ind.). "He is the nearest to an actual independent in politics this country has seen." And this from the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.):

"La Follette, Johnson, Norris, Brookhart, Cutting, and Pinchot are Progressives first and Republicans afterward.

"The President has incurred their hostility because he has not been, and never was, a Progressive.

"The lions in Hoover's pathway might have been tame lions if he had not been so hard-boiled in his trends and tendencies."

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The Great Hoover-Roosevelt Debate

(An imaginary debate between President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt as it might be described by a radio announcer. All quotations are from the candidates' speeches as reported in the press.)

HERE WE ARE, ALL READY for the Hoover-Roosevelt debate. We've got a full house to-night—122,000,000 Americans watching, and the rest of the world as an overflow audience. One of these two men will be our next President. Which is it to be? Only a few more days to go now. Will the country support the present Administration, or will it vote for a change? Tuesday will give us the answer.

Here, on one side of the platform, we see the President, a big, wide-shouldered, heavy man, with a broad face and graying hair. On the other side is his Democratic opponent, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a barrel-chested, big-armed man, with blue-gray eyes and a quick smile that lights his deeply-lined face.

They provide a strange contrast. Mr. Hoover, once a poor farm boy in the West, is attacked by his opponents as being identified with the "big interests" of the East. Mr. Roosevelt, scion of a well-to-do Eastern family, is assailed, in turn, for appealing to the "radicalism" of the West and espousing the cause of the "forgotten man."

Acme

Almost ready now. This debate will be in the form of a quick give-and-take as the candidates answer each other. The Smoot-Hawley tariff is the chief topic to-night. It's the big issue of the campaign. The Democrats blame it for making the depression worse, and the Republicans praise it for protecting our farmers, workers, and business generally.

BUT here comes Roosevelt. He's ready to open up in that high, clear voice of his. We'll cut you in in a moment and let you hear what he's saying. There he goes. He's addressing himself to the farmers. His delivery is easy, and he gesticulates now and then with his right hand, and tilts his chin upward and smiles. Just a moment and we'll cut you in. Listen:

"The claim that the Republican discriminatory tariff methods are a benefit to the farmer is a cynical and pitiless fraud."

But Mr. Hoover is on his feet to answer that. Here's his retort:

"I come to you with no economic patent medicine especially compounded for the farmers. I refuse to offer counterfeit currency or false hopes."

ROOSEVELT: "Industry can never prosper unless the agricultural market is restored and farm buying power returns."

HOOVER: "The Government is giving aid by its vast constructive program for agriculture, for commerce, and for industry."

But now Governor Roosevelt is explaining his farm views. We'll turn the microphone over to him:

"If we would get to the root of the difficulty, we will find it in the present lack of equality for agriculture. Farming has not had an even break in our economic system. The things that our farmers buy to-day cost 9 per cent. more than they did before the World War. The things they sell bring them 43 per cent. less than then. These figures, as of August 1, which are authenticated by the Department of Agriculture, mean that the farm dollar is worth less than half of what it represented before the war.

"Remember this, my friends: the things that farmers buy, protected by Mr. Grundy's tariff, are 9 per cent. above prewar; the things that farmers sell—and remember world prices fix domestic prices—are 43 per cent. below prewar prices."

That's what Roosevelt thinks about agriculture. How would he remedy the situation? He's talking about his plan now, a six-point plan to restore agriculture to economic equality with other industries within the United States. Here he is again:

"I seek to give to that portion of the crop consumed in the United States a benefit equivalent to a tariff sufficient to give you farmers an adequate price."

Roosevelt is sitting down now, and here comes Hoover again. He starts off easily, rapidly, in a rather low voice. He keeps his right hand at his side most of the time and with his left takes off the pages of manuscript suspended on a hook directly before his eyes. He's disagreeing flatly with Governor Roosevelt. He's saying that "the very basis of safety to American agriculture is the protective tariff on farm products." Just a minute, we'll cut you in. Now he's speaking:

Acme

"When you return to your home you can compare prices with foreign countries and count up the proposed destruction at your own firesides. There are this minute 2,000,000 cattle in the northern States of Mexico seeking market. The price is about $2.50 for 100 pounds on the south bank of the Rio Grande. It is $4.50 on the north bank—and only the tariff wall between.

"The removal of or reduction of the tariff on farm products means a flood of them into the United States from every direction, and either you would be forced to still further reduce your prices or your products would rot on your farms."

HERE'S Roosevelt again:

"The air is now full of Republican death-bed repentance on the subject of economy, but we must look deeper than these eleventh-hour pronouncements."

HOOVER—"It has been a battle with inevitable casualties, but that battle is now being won. Credit is being expanded and normal jobs are coming back. . . . It is of transcendent importance that there shall be no change in the strategy and tactics used in the midst of victorious movement. The essentials of American life must not be broken down in chaos and peril."

ROOSEVELT—"The policy of seeking to win by fear of ruin is selfish in its motive, brutal in its method, and false in its premise."

HOOVER—"Practically the only evidence of the attitude of the Democratic candidate upon this program is the sneer that it has been designed to help banks and corporations, that it has not helped the common man."

ROOSEVELT—"No amount of October hysteria from the other side is going to divert me from this orderly presentation of the facts."

Wait a minute. There's an interruption, quite a commotion down there. A man in the audience has risen to ask a question or make a statement. He's a thin man with sharp features and sandy hair, and it's—yes, sir, it's Calvin Coolidge himself. Here, I'll cut you in. . . .

"An early and timely word from the Democratic candidate for President that he would reject the proposal to increase the national debt by $2,300,000,000 to pay a bonus would have been a great encouragement to business, reduced unemployment, and

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guaranteed the integrity of the national credit. While he remained silent economic recovery was measurably impeded."

JUST a minute now. Roosevelt is going to answer that. Here he is. . . .

"That charge is baseless and absurd, for the reason that last April my views on the subject were widely published and have been subsequently frequently quoted. I said:

"'I do not see how, as a matter of practical sense, a Government running behind $2,000,000,000 annually can consider the anticipation of bonus payment until it has a balanced budget, not only on paper but with a surplus of cash in the Treasury.'

"No one, for political purposes or otherwise, has the right in the absence of explicit statement from me to assume that my views have changed. They have not. So much for another effort by Republican leaders to preach an unwarranted gospel of fear and panic to the American electorate."

But here's Hoover again. He's in there fighting hard to hold his job. He's repeating that the economic tide is turning as a result of his Administration's efforts, and "improvement would have begun four months earlier but for fear of the destructive Democratic program." Listen now. . . .

"The most menacing condition in the world to-day is the lack of confidence and faith. It is a terrible thing to increase this undermining effect by holding out, for political purposes, promises to 10,000,000 men which can not be kept and must end by leaving them disillusioned."

ROOSEVELT—"I repeat what I have said before, and what I shall continue to repeat: First, that the failure of this Administration to meet the realities of 1929 started the world into the depression. Second, that the Hawley-Smoot tariff law carried the decline of world trade from what amounted to a minor disaster to a genuine international calamity. For this calamity, my friends, the economic policies of the present Administration are responsible. Those are the facts."

And in conclusion, Governor Roosevelt is saying:

"From the moment that we set our hands openly and frankly and courageously to this problem, we shall have reached the end f our long, hard, downward road, and shall have started on the upward trail. We shall have built for economic recovery a firm footing, on a path broad, true, and straight. Join me and 'Let's go.'"

BUT to Hoover it's the other way round. And here he is, giving his conclusion:

"No one who has seen this battle as I have seen it, who has watched the bright fabric of recovery woven laboriously from day to day, with the stout efforts of American faith and confidence in their people, could harbor a doubt for the future of this nation.

"If there shall be no retreat, if the attack shall continue as it is now organized, then this battle is won."

And there you are. You have just heard some of the loudest thunder of the campaign. Which of these men will be the happy one next Wednesday morning? STATION P-R-E-S-S signing off.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THINGS are getting so bad in this country, the only thing one can believe is a LITERARY DIGEST poll.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

THEY cheer you now, Mr. Roosevelt, but they'll break your heart when you fail to deliver a miracle.—*Beaumont Journal.*

SOCIALISM would be fairer, anyway. Now all of us work for the Government, and it supports only part of us.—*Port Arthur News.*

ANYWAY, it takes a commendable humility to lose faith in leaders because they have no more sense than we have.—*Jersey City Journal.*

IF THE LITERARY DIGEST can tell who is going to be President, perhaps it can also determine when the return of prosperity will occur.—*Dufur (Ore.) Dispatch.*

THE teeth and bones of an ice-age mammoth were found under a golf-links in New Jersey. We duffers must give a cup to the man who made that colossal excavation.—*The New Yorker.*

IN other words, the boys want a change in the White House because they have none in their pockets.—*Newark Ledger.*

THE Democratic party isn't what it used to be—here it is almost election time and the party hasn't split yet.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IT will cost this country millions of dollars to hold an election in order to corroborate THE LITERARY DIGEST.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

WE wonder if the eloquent founders of this nation would have talked so glowingly of posterity, if they had known we were going to be it.—*Boston Herald.*

"ASSURANCES of Republican success," says Everett Sanders of the G. O. P. national committee, "appear in every quarter." But, gosh, Everett, most of us haven't got a quarter.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Campaign Is Becoming Tense

—Thomas in the Detroit "News."

WE'D be only too glad to vote a straight ticket if we could find one.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

GOVERNMENT is taxing checks when people think it ought to be checking taxes.—*Weston Leader.*

BELIEVE us, the next time we borrow money it will be on the European plan!—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

FATE isn't so unkind to Al Smith. It gave him *The Outlook* when it denied him a look-in.—*Roanoke World-News.*

G. O. P. leaders have now made the discovery that Al Smith made four years ago: the LITERARY DIGEST figures do not mean a thing.—*The New Yorker.*

BUSINESS leaders express the view that the low point of the depression has been passed. Undoubtedly it has been passed around.—*Weston Leader.*

EVEN if Mr. Hoover is not reelected, he can congratulate himself on the fact that he has served the four longest years of any of our Presidents.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

PIKE'S PEAK is found to be four inches lower. And under a Republican Administration, too, if anybody asks us Democrats.—*Dallas News.*

NORMAN THOMAS will never become a real politician until he learns to claim everything instead of admitting that he can't be elected.—*Springfield Union.*

AT that, it must be admitted that the Administration accomplished one thing it promised: it put a lot more of us in the leisure class.—*Thomaston Times.*

UPSHAW calls the Republican Prohibition plank "a weasel-worded elongation of attenuated innuendoes." Only a sober man could say that.—*The New Yorker.*

IT is our misfortune that so few of our national troubles are of a kind that can be cured by a forty-five-minute radio address from some candidate.—*San Diego Union.*

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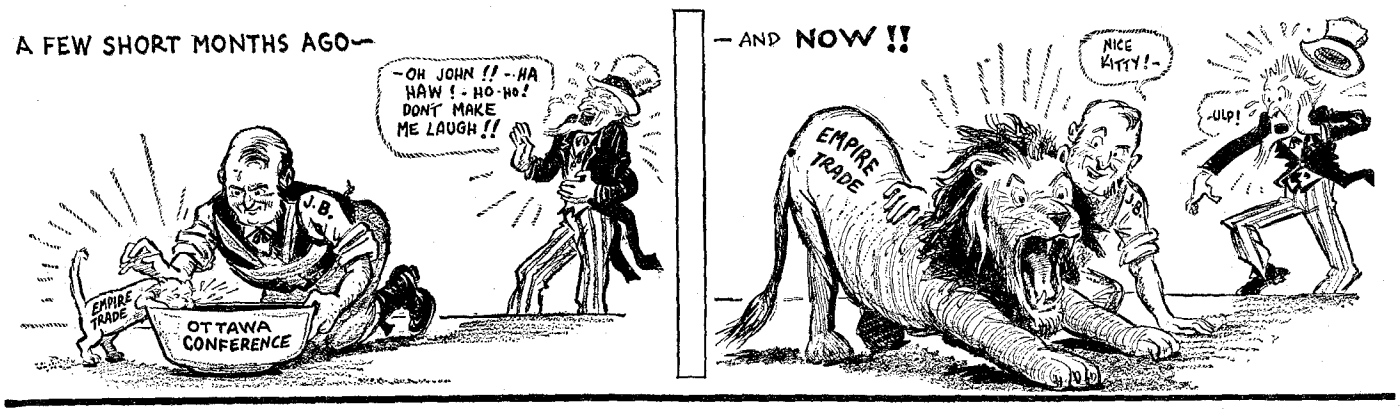

What a Little Nourishment Will Do

—"The Province" (Vancouver, B. C.)

Canadians Deny Tariff Reprisals

SELF-PRESERVATION, NOT RETALIATION, is the retort given by Canadian editors to those who charge that the new Empire Trade Treaties between the Dominions and Great Britain are intended as "tariff revenge," aimed in part, anyway, at Uncle Sam.

The tariff walls erected along the much-vaunted "unfortified boundary" from the Atlantic to the Pacific are noted with alarm and concern by American business men, as was shown in THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 29, when some United States newspapers said that the Canadians "are simply retaliating against our Hawley-Smoot Act, which precipitated this latest world tariff war."

Looking into the Canadian-British agreements more closely, declares Charles Bishop in an Ottawa dispatch to the Vancouver *Province*, increases the impression that they strike a harder blow at the American farmer in the British market than at the American manufacturer in the Canadian market.

Traditionally, this correspondent points out, British industry has not been conspicuously successful in catering to the Canadian market in competition with the United States, because "Canadians are influenced by American tastes and styles."

He thinks that it is problematical whether the British will be able to supply these tastes, and he continues:

"In agricultural and horticultural lines, however, the belief here is that United States producers, as a direct result of the preferences which Canada has gained, will lose a market in Britain for wheat, barley, and lumber."

WITH lumber, this informant goes on to say, British Columbia mills will obtain the business which is now going to Pacific coast firms in the United States. It is further predicted:

"The greatest importance is attached to the preferences on copper and fruit, and in this latter connection the United States is regarded as facing inevitably a loss of market which it has enjoyed for between one and a half million and two million barrels of apples annually."

Another slant on coming commercial conditions is afforded in an Ottawa dispatch to the Montreal *Gazette*, which reports that experts agree that the United States steel and chemical trade in Canada has been dealt "an appreciable blow." Outside of steel products and chemicals, the tariff changes do not give the United States interests much cause for worry, say trade experts, according to this Ottawa dispatch, in which we read further:

"It is not expected that the free entry of British automobiles into Canada will make much change. At present most automobiles imported from the United States are of the high-priced variety. The medium-priced are, to a very large extent, manufactured in this country.

"The free admission of engines for motor-trucks and motor-buses from the United Kingdom may result in a greater importation of these motors for Canadian use. Also the trade in very small cars, in which the British specialize, may be considerably increased."

BUT in iron and steel products, we are told, United States experts at Ottawa say that our loss of business will be heavy, as Britain has been given very decided preferences, and it is recalled that:

"In the financial year ended March 31, 1931, Canada imported from the United States iron and its products to the value of $167,674,719, and from the United Kingdom $18,069,505. For the financial year ended March 31 last the imports from the United States were $81,005,384 and from the United Kingdom $13,383,622.

"It will be seen that even in the years of depression, purchases from the United States by Canada, in iron and steel and the like, have been on very great proportions.

"The total imports of chemicals and allied products from the United States for the year ended March 31, 1931, were $23,201,922, and last year, $20,359,822. In the same years Canada bought from the United Kingdom chemicals to the value of $4,601,666 and $4,096,696 respectively."

A LITERARY DIGEST canvass by telegraph of the Canadian press reveals the Montreal *Star* (Ind. Cons.) declaring emphatically that the Imperial Trade Conference in Ottawa was not directed against the United States or any other country. The ideal was repeatedly set as "the expansion of Imperial trade, rather than the mere diversion of business from other countries," and this newspaper proceeds:

"Any harm done to American trade is incidental, without malice aforethought. The Ottawa agreements are not a retaliation against the Smoot-Hawley tariff.

"It does happen, however, as Prime Minister Bennett pointed out, that the Smoot-Hawley tariff closed the American market to us and compelled us to look elsewhere. In securing other markets for our exports we have had to give over a part of our import market, and in doing so we somewhat regretfully find ourselves compelled to do that at the expense of American trade.

"We would have had to curtail American imports anyway, if only to preserve our balance of trade and pay our New York debts. The critics of the Ottawa agreements are inclined to protest too much. We would refer to Washington and New York any one who thinks that the preferences are useless. Let them ask the man whose ox is gored."

But the Montreal *Gazette* (Cons.) thinks it safe to assume that "American sales to Canada will be less seriously affected by the new Empire preferences than was apprehended some months ago, or than would have happened if a sweeping diversion of this

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trade from the United States to Great Britain had been feasible, which it was not."

Confining itself to the effect of the Hawley-Smoot tariff on Canada's exports of farm products to the United States, the Ottawa *Journal* (Cons.) argues:

"Through no fault of our own, the United States market has been closed to Canadian agricultural products. Thus in September our exports of farm products to the Republic were valued at $220,232, as compared with $4,532,642 in September, 1929, before the Hawley-Smoot tariff went into effect—and $11,887,877 in the same month of 1920. For the three months of July, August, and September, exports were to the total value of $767,308, a reduction from $14,316,400 three years ago, and $24,042,269 twelve years ago.

"The United States, geographically, at least, our natural market, refuses to permit entrance of our farm products; and even if lower tariffs should follow a Democratic victory at the coming Presidential election, there is not the slightest assurance that they would continue beyond 1937. Every foreign nation is protecting its own producers by tariff walls, and it is only within the community of interest offered by the British Empire that there is a practical field of exploitation."

The Smoot-Hawley tariff is blamed also by the London (Ont.) *Advertiser* (Lib.) for having "nearly annihilated Canada's export trade with the United States in farm products." But what is more, this Liberal newspaper contends:

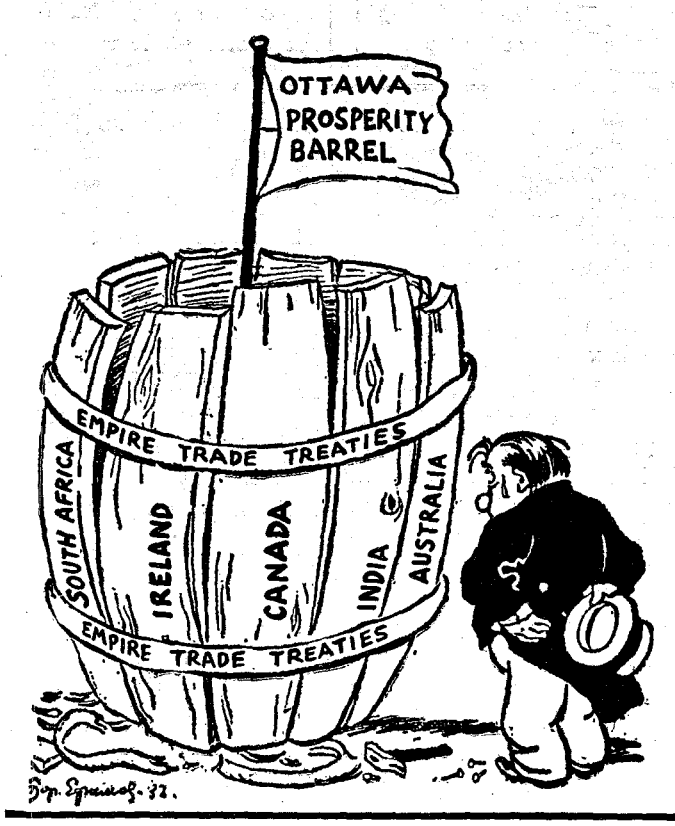
"The Smoot-Hawley tariff dealt a double blow at this country. It injured Canadian producers by cutting off a large part of their second-best export market, and it put new burdens on Canadian consumers by giving the high protectionists who have ruled this country for two years an excuse for applying prohibitive duties to many articles which Canadians were accustomed to import from the United States.

"The Smoot-Hawley tariff, however, is not the last word from Washington. It is possible, even probable, that the United States will try in the near future to regain lost ground in the export business by a more liberal tariff policy, and will make overtures to Canada. In that event, no Canadian Government could long survive if it took the position that Canada had deprived herself of bargaining power when she signed the Imperial Conference agreements."

The Winnipeg *Free Press* (Ind. Lib.) fears that the tariff increases will add to the burdens of the Canadian consumer:

"If the duties against American products were maintained unchanged with a substantial increase in the British preference, the effect would be to divert trade to Great Britain and at the same time to reduce price in Canada. But the method to which the Government has resorted of providing for the preference by raising duties against the United States is in many cases nothing but a device to give additional protection to the Canadian manufacturer.

"The imposition of a duty of 25 per cent. on cream separators with free entry from Great Britain affords an illustration. The Canadian farmer will continue to buy American-made separators at a higher price, or he will pay the additional price for Canadian-made machines. British trade will profit very little if at all by reason of this tariff change."



Soviet Satire

John Bull wonders whether the hoops are strong enough.
—"Izvestia" (Moscow).

The Turks to Talk Turkish

EVEN MANY TURKS are said to be surprized at the fact that they are being taught to talk Turkish.

This new drastic reform of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, first President of the Republic of Turkey, is described as one of his hardest tasks.

Its aim is to expunge from the Turkish language all foreign words, and to replace them by words of real Turkish origin. Given the number of Arabic and Persian words used in Turkish, Constantinople press correspondents tell us, the reform is "tantamount to coining a new language."

But then the President of the Turkish Republic is nothing if not go-ahead, remarks the Manchester *Guardian*, and it recalls that he freed the women of the country from the limitations of the veil and the harem, the Government of the country from the domination of the priesthood, and the alphabet of the country from its dependence upon Arabic script.

At present the educated classes use a mixture of Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, but this daily notes:

"The original Turkish language, still talked by the illiterate, whose numbers Kemal Pasha is determined to reduce as quickly as he can, has no literature. But it is a distinct tongue of which both Arabic and Persian are invaders.

"The Turkish man of letters who lards his writings with Arabic is almost as unintelligible to the commonalty as would be an English essayist who lapsed habitually into Latin, and it is not enough, in Kemal Pasha's opinion, to ease the approach to letters for his people by abolishing the Arabic script: they should be encouraged to read and write in the language that is their own.

"His way is simpler to-day than it would have been half a century ago.

The work of Western Orientalists has discovered, among other valuable sources, the lexicon of an eleventh-century Turkish Dr. Johnson, one Mahmud Kashgari, which contains a complete list of the words in use among the Turks before they spread westward from their homeland; and Kemal himself seems to have consulted this work to some purpose, for he lately sent to the President of the National Assembly a telegram in pure Turkish, which even Mahmud Kashgari could have understood across the bridge of centuries."

To the Englishman, who has freely allowed all sorts of tongues to contribute to his speech, and who is even now absorbing a certain amount of American, *The Guardian* goes on to say, this return to Turkish may seem a backward and limiting step.

But, it adds, if a great mass of illiterate people is to be taught to read and write, it is sound policy to encourage them to use the words they know.

The source of the new vocabulary, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the London *Observer*, will be the Anatolian folk-lore, the various Central Asiatic Turkish dialects, and the eight centuries old Tchagatai by Mahmud Kashgari, which is to be reedited at cost price and popularized.

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Did Gandhi Help or Harm Hinduism?

NOT SAVIOR BUT DESTROYER OF HINDUISM is the bitter reproach cast at Gandhi by many orthodox Hindus, who feel that the famous Pact of Poona between the caste Hindus and the "Untouchables," which stopt Gandhi's "fast unto death," is a sacrilege.

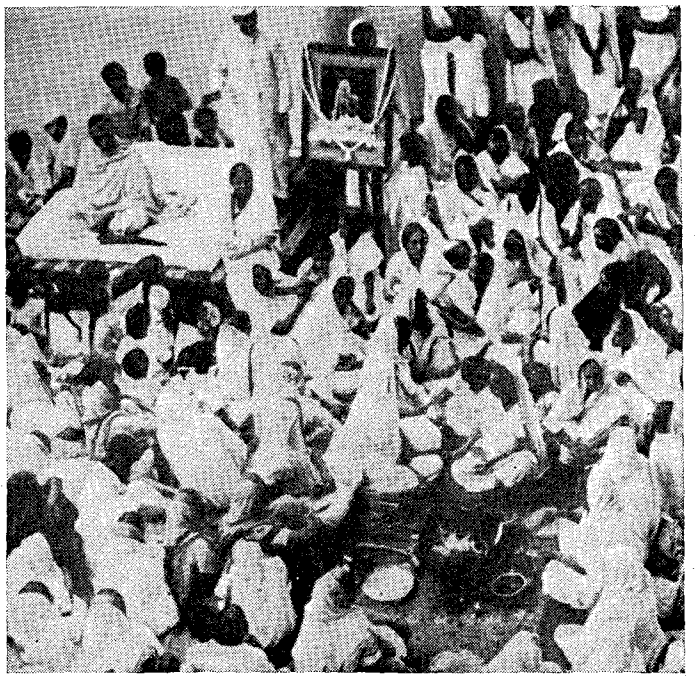
The Pact of Poona, it will be recalled, provides for immediate action to give the "Untouchables" full rights to enter all temples, schools, and roads, and records the determination of the signers to remove all social disabilities as rapidly as possible.

This "new freedom" is feared and contemned by the orthodox Hindus, but disagreement with their view is unreservedly exprest by a Bengali Hindu Nationalist, in his newspaper, the Calcutta *Liberty*. This editor writes:

"The miracle has happened.

"The unprecedented resolve of one man has stirred millions.

"The cobweb of superstition, woven through thousands of years, has been blown away. Hindus now consider nobody untouchable. All now have equal access to temples, wells, and other places so long held zealously sacrosanct."



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Their Prayer Was Heard

Men and women of India's "Untouchables" praying for Mahatma Gandhi's life during his "fast unto death." Gandhi's picture appears in the upper center.

EVEN so sober a writer as the editor of *The Hindu* (Madras), A. Rangaswami Iyengar, who belongs to one of the most exclusive sections of Brahmans in South India, the stronghold of Hindu orthodoxy, is ecstatic in his praise of the Pact, which in his opinion—

"Ushers in a new era in the history of India's struggle. Not only does it lay the ax at the root of those psychological factors which have so long bolstered up untouchability; it demonstrates our ability to compose our domestic differences.

"This has been vigorously denied by those who do not look with favor on India's aspirations, and we have been repeatedly twitted with the failure to agree among ourselves, which, it is pointed out, was responsible for the communal award."

The Delhi *Hindustan Times*, at the opposite corner of India from Madras—believed to be the organ of the Hindu Mahasabha, a federation of Hindu organizations throughout the country—takes the view that the success achieved by the Mahatma has confounded India's enemies. To quote:

"The Pact has queered the pitch for the enemies of India.

"They have been banking on the possibility of the endeavor on the part of the Indian leaders breaking down. To their chagrin, however, the Pact has been signed and the Award itself altered accordingly. This has been too much for them. So we find Anglo-India trying to belittle the importance of the Pact and to set people by the ears. But after the manner in which the country has shown its confidence in Gandhi during the fateful days of the fast, and the whole-hearted acknowledgment of Dr. Ambedkar [the leader of the 'Untouchables'] and others of the great influence that he wields, it ought to have realized that its efforts will be wholly futile."

But Hindu orthodoxy is gnashing its teeth at the sacrilege which, in its estimation, is being perpetrated in order to placate the "Untouchables."

In their impassioned appeal sent by telegraph to the Viceroy of India, and reproduced in the Madras *Hindu*, we read the following:

"A very large body of the orthodox Hindu community very strongly repudiate claims of Messrs. Gandhi, Jayakar, and Sapru to represent them in religious matters, and emphatically protest against temple entry and consequent wounding of deep-seated and immemorial religious susceptibilities of a large body of people. Forcible temple entry is calculated to outrage sacred beliefs, based on Shastras . . . whose protection has been assured by the British Government repeatedly in proclamations. Orthodox Hinduism appeals to Your Excellency for protection from forcible violation based on political exigencies by interested parties."

REPRESENTATIVE of British opinion is the Calcutta *Statesman*. This newspaper is edited by Sir Alfred Watson, upon whose life a terrorist attempt was lately made for the second time. Sir Alfred thinks that in the tussle with the "Untouchable" leader, Dr. Ambedkar, who completed his education at Columbia University, Gandhi has come out second best. Sir Alfred observes:

"We may hope that there has been a final end to the imposture by which Congress sets up its own dummies as leaders of the deprest, and manipulates them for its own purpose. Dr. Ambedkar has been roundly abused by all the Congress organs, but he has taken the stand of a man and he has won the day.

"The deprest have obtained a far higher proportion of representation than they could have hoped to gain in any other way, and that representation is guaranteed them for a term of years. We are not going to pretend that in our eyes this is wholly an advantage.

"The deprest will have difficulty in finding a sufficiency of men of caliber to fill the seats allotted to them.

"A far better solution of the problem would be that Hinduism should really be one in thought, and that as a whole it should return the men best qualified to express its aspirations. That we believe to be the ideal of Mr. Gandhi, but if so, he has been effective in preventing advance toward its realization for a long term of years."

"HAVING swallowed a camel," writes Francis Low, the new editor of the Bombay *Times of India*, Gandhi "will strain at a gnat," and he explains his illustration as follows:

"Mr. Gandhi fasted because the British Government gave the deprest classes separate electorates with the right of voting in the general constituencies.

"He has approved of primary elections, which are another form of separate electorates, also with the right of the deprest classes to vote in the general electorates.

"The only difference is that the deprest classes' candidates will not be returned directly to the legislature by the primary elections; they will have to take their chance in the general constituencies. But every man occupying a reserved seat will have been originally selected by a separate electorate.

"Whether the change was worth so serious a threat by Mr. Gandhi, we leave others to say.

"The fact remains that had Mr. Gandhi acted as a practical politician at the second Round Table Conference, the deprest classes' leaders would have been content with much less than they have now."

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Mussolini's Appeal to America

ALL THE FORCE of Mussolini's overpowering oratory, all the command of his supreme authority electrified his hundreds of thousands of listeners in Turin when he boldly asked them a question that affects every taxpayer in the United States.

Disregarding all the clashing opinions on cancelation or modification of war debts, which are familiar in this country, Mussolini made an indirect appeal to "the generous hearts of the Star-Spangled Republic" for leniency.

His dramatic speech at Turin on October 23 was delivered, near the tenth anniversary of the March on Rome, to a crowd of 100,000 persons that filled every corner of the Piazza Castello, with half a million square feet in area. His words were carried through loud-speakers to half a million Italians in all jammed in the three great public squares of the city.

Globe photograph. Copyright by C. Delius

"Will America Fail Us?"

Is the gist of Premier Mussolini's dramatic appeal for debt leniency in an electrifying speech before 100,000 enthusiastic listeners.

Elaborate precautions had been taken to protect the Premier in his first visit in nine years to Turin, an industrial center, described in press cables as "long the hotbed of anti-Fascism."

THIS time he was received with wild enthusiasm, relates Arnaldo Cortesi in a wireless to the New York *Times*. The whole city lined his route from the station, and broke into cheers when the firing of nineteen guns announced his arrival.

The throng in the Piazza Castello gave him a great ovation when he appeared at the Palace of the Prefecture wearing the uniform of a Corporal of Honor in the Fascist Militia. His speech was punctuated by frequent bursts of applause which reached a supreme climax at the close.

He spoke of the League, of Disarmament, of Fascism's past growth and future, but above all he roused his vast assemblage of listeners to frenzied acclaim when he said:

"The Ship of Debts and Reparations is now safely in the Harbor of Lausanne. Will the great American nation push this ship containing the hopes and fears of so many peoples into the open sea again?"

"No!" replied the crowd with a single mighty shout.

To this Mussolini returned:

"I wish this 'No' that you uttered with a voice of thunder could cross the ocean, touching the generous hearts of the Star-Spangled Republic."

Referring to a speech he made last year in Naples, Mussolini said also:

"I spoke then of the tragic bookkeeping of the war and in two articles in *Popolo d'Italia*, which are not forgotten, affirmed that it was time to pass the sponge over this bookkeeping."

How his indirect but none the less forceful appeal to America is greeted by the European press may be gathered from editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE Turin *Gazetta del Popolo* is frankly convinced that "there should be no doubt about the consideration and acceptance of Mussolini's warm appeal by the American people."

One great remedy for world-wide depression, thinks the Turin *Stampa*, is remission of the debts, and it argues:

"Since reparations payments by Germany virtually have been canceled, it is necessary to do something about the debts. Without cancelation of the debts it is impossible to eliminate one of the main causes of the world's financial ills."

If there is one country that can revive hope in a distrest world it is America, says *Lavoro Fascista* (Rome):

"The final word is up to the United States. It is to be hoped fervently that the United States, through cancelation of the war debts, will give a downhearted and deprest world a gleam of hope."

Giornale d'Italia, another Rome daily, ascribes American hesitancy in debt matters to political interests, and it flatly avers:

"Washington's present reserve on the subject of debt cancelations has its basis in political considerations, and can not be taken as a definite indication of future possibilities.

"The United States to-day more than ever needs economic and financial solidarity of the great countries of the world, and especially of Europe. Hence we are certain that the United States will not impede Europe in its hard task of reaching understandings."

In France, *Le Temps*, semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office, asserts that France holds views similar to those exprest by Mussolini about debts, and it adds:

"Like Italy, France believes it is the moral duty and also to the best interests of the United States to associate itself with the spirit of international solidarity engendered at Lausanne."

THE Paris *Volonté*, a Radical organ, likewise declares that "France's debt interests are identical with those of Mussolini." And the Paris *Journal*, sometimes spoken of as a semiofficial government organ, observes significantly:

"Mussolini is clear-eyed. He is neither bargaining nor begging, but wants only to make his 'No' clear to the Americans."

The Mussolini appeal to the American nation failed to startle the London press, for, as *The News-Chronicle* puts it, many things have happened since the Lausanne Conference which make it possible for him to speak out now. And it adds:

"Mussolini is not saying anything new. It was always necessarily implied in the Lausanne reparations settlement that a settlement of the debts would follow. This has been perfectly well understood, in fact, in the United States as well as Europe.

"Mussolini in his independent position simply said out loud what the Powers preferred to say under their breath. He may be wisely inspired. A good deal has happened since the Lausanne conference, and things that could not have been said aloud without danger then can now no doubt be proclaimed with much less risk from the housetops."

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Springfield, Missouri

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE ✓ DRAMA ✓ MUSIC ✓ FINE-ARTS ✓ EDUCATION ✓ CULTURE

When "The Good Earth" Went Bad

READERS OF "THE GOOD EARTH" may very likely react to the play produced by the Theater Guild in two ways.

Some will be critical and reject it, as did most of the critics; some will relive the book and fill in from memory such atmosphere as the theater can not reproduce.

The second-night audience, at any rate, listened in rapt attention and applauded heartily at the end.

Critics always cavil over a dramatized novel, and the greater the novel the more they fall back on the question of dramatic integrity.

Percy Hammond of the New York *Herald Tribune* concedes that the task given to Owen Davis and his son Donald to dramatize this book was "more formidable than ever confronted a dramatist." He grants that if the result is "only a hesitant approximation of 'The Good Earth,' it is at least the bold effort of valiant minds, and as good a job as it seems possible for dramatists to do."

Then comes John Mason Brown, of *The Evening Post,* rather tartly standing by the theater's guns:

"Dragged indoors; played by white actors with English accents and Occidental hearts, who wear pigtails and Chinese costumes; set before a wrinkled cyclorama that is supposed to represent the sky, and acted in rice-fields that are about as luxuriant as a youngster's beard, 'The Good Earth' does little more than demonstrate the limitations of the theater as a medium.

"It is not the theater's fault that this is so. It is the fault of those who persist in using it unwisely; who are blind enough to confuse two radically different mediums of expression, and who refuse to learn that the better a novel is as a novel the worse it is apt to be as a play."

MORE vehement even is Brooks Atkinson of *The Times:*

"Uncharitable as it may be to say so, 'The Good Earth' is a complete failure on the stage.

"In all conscience, how could it be otherwise? For part of the novel's somber magic grows out of the Old Testament style of the writing, and the basis of it is the peasant's passion for the land, which can not be represented on the stage.

"It is a novel of works and slow dramatic movement. The Davises have assembled a succession of inconclusive scenes. You see *Wang Lung*, 'a coarse person,' lumbering into the great house of *Hwang* to get his slave wife. You see them working on the land, you see them establishing in rude beginnings the family of *Lung*, begging in the south, draining a rich man of his gold, and finally, you see *Wang Lung* established as the wealthy man of the village with servants, a petal-like second wife, and the great house that once belonged to the great lord.

"The characters include the testy old man, the charlatan uncle, the loyal foreman, the foolish daughter, and all the essential figures of the fable.

"Here and there the Davises, father and son, have managed to indicate that the story of 'The Good Earth' is a great circle in which peasant supersedes top dog, and falls heir to the top dog's vices.

"But precious little of the novel's spirit has been preserved. Characters who were inarticulate in a novel must speak with some fulness if you are to have a play at all. Events of a long, arduous lifetime must be rudely telescoped.

"And mental attitudes that could be objectively described as shadows against a Chinese landscape in the novel must be discarded or put into literal speech. For the stage has neither time nor space, altho time and space and a sturdy grace of writing are the essence of the novel."

COMING to the actors, one encounters difficulties even greater than those furnished by the play. To speak in what sounds to us like a Chinese singsong would have been ludicrous; and to hear English of sorts that call up Cockney accents or better, the argot of New York, and the intonations of Russia erects a formidable barrier to a natural apprehension of the original scene.

"Wang Lung" With His Slave Wife, "O-lan"

Working in the rice-fields, and desirous of getting more of the good earth. Claude Rains and Alla Nazimova.

On this score Mr. Hammond is charitable:

"I, myself, confess to a slight discontentment with Miss Nazimova's impersonation, on the ridiculous grounds that it is overconscientious. It is all right for her to be dull, ugly, and of the soil, and this she is with appealing results.

"But she seemed to me to growl rather than speak, employing the utterance of an animal rather than a slave. Mr. Rains, however, denotes the progressive farmer with all the illusion possible to a good English actor playing a Chinaman. From his beginning as an abashed peasant to his end as a great lord, he is well-nigh infallible; and his blending development of the character is without many flaws. There is pleasure also in the performance of Mr. Sidney Greenstreet as the evil uncle; and of Mr. Henry Travers, who may be recognized without difficulty in the rôle of *Wang Lung's* father."

Mr. Lockridge (*The Sun*) thinks the authors of the play were "helped enormously" by Alla Nazimova's performance as the wife:

"Always she was a strange, crouching, symbolic figure; always, even when she spoke the most, it was possible to believe that she was essentially speechless and strange to our glib world. Claude Rains, acting *Wang Lung*, never gave that effect to me; he was always very garrulous and very Western.

"The other parts are incidental to these two, but among them several were finely acted—those of Henry Travers, Homer Barton, Sidney Greenstreet, and Clyde Franklin, for example. Several

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of the actors, on the other hand, behaved as if they were acting Shakespeare on the road.

"There is much that is excellent in the play, but it is still a dramatized novel—and shows it."

Burns Mantle of *The Daily News* gives absolution, in a way of speaking, to the actors in general:

"To put actors, even the best actors, in make-ups of so completely foreign appearance as to be continually distracting, and to give them the language of simple peasants to speak in cultivated voices, is to demand more of the average playgoer's imagination than that eager patron has to give."

Damrosch Versus Stokowski

WILL MR. STOKOWSKI offer school children an extra recess if they object to listening to his modernist music?

He would likely be more popular than with the Philadelphia subscribers to his orchestra concerts of whom we reported last week. They walked out and took their own recess.

Newspapers tell us that he will ask public school authorities to assist in a plan to give children modernistic music. As reported, his plan is "to have students listen in their classrooms to the ten remaining Friday concerts to be broadcast by his orchestra." He also will "prepare non-technical statements about the music to be played, which would be distributed to the children in advance."

The announcement brings another stalwart knight of music into the lists with a tilt that promises interest. Walter Damrosch, who addresses and plays for 6,000,000 children weekly over the National Broadcasting Company hook-up, "deeply deplores Mr. Stokowski's intention."

As reported in the New York *Herald Tribune*, Mr. Damrosch declares "children should not be confused by experiments." Further:

"Only that which has proved worthy should be used to build the foundation of their knowledge. This is a pedagogic axiom.

"Cubism is now dead as a door-nail, but it raged through the art world as a new revelation of true art for several years, and many young painters were pathetically caught in its whirlpool and drowned.

"Should cubism have been used to preach the glories of painting to our young people?

"Mr. Stokowski has devoted his fine orchestra to the production of many ultra-modernistic compositions, and often to the great distress of many in his adult audiences. But that is a matter between him and them, and if they encourage him he is amply justified. But to force these experiments on helpless children is criminal."

MR. DAMROSCH insists that they are experiments, and says he will wager that 75 per cent. of the ultra-modern works which Mr. Stokowski has given his audiences during the last ten years never will be heard again, either under his direction or any one else's. More wormwood for the composer:

"They were born dead, because they did not spring from an inner surge, but from a pathetic desire to do something different, to be 'original.'

"Art develops not by revolution, but by evolution, and until our young people have been well grounded by hearing the great composers from Bach to Wagner, why confuse their musical minds by the intrusion of experiments most of which have not been, and never will be, proven?"

Reading Mr. Damrosch, the Detroit *Free Press* is spurred to even more vigorous disapproval:

"From the standpoint of the sane educator, Mr. Damrosch presents a sound case. When compositions are interpreted for children ostensibly in order to provide them with the foundations of musical appreciation and understanding, fair play demands that the works chosen shall be compositions that really are educational in a fundamental way and have an established place in the world. Fair play demands that they shall be something more than samples of a passing fad, and shall be interesting and inspiring.

"Boys and girls who are asked to listen to fugitive or bizarre works that attract attention because they are 'different' rather than because they are worth hearing, are being grossly cheated. They are being given a raw deal.

"Here's another point too.

"An effort to make youngsters listen to music they can not possibly understand, and which, in some cases nobody on earth, not even the players, can understand, is likely to be directly destructive.

"It is easy to set a child against good music for life merely by assailing his ears with compositions for which he is not prepared or which are stupid and meaningless. That probably is almost as fatal as presenting good music in a mediocre, stodgy way."

Schumann-Heink Hits Back

A NEW CAREER STARTS for Madame Schumann-Heink, whose years in opera, concerts, and in the soldiers' training camps during the Great War are in the memory of all.

Now she is doing a four-a-day vaudeville, singing her best, and "making no apologies and asking no sympathy."

But it seems, from the columns of the New York *American*, that unwelcome sympathy has been offered, and Madame Schumann-Heink shows that she can wield a bitter wit in return:

"Madame Schumann-Heink, who is seventy-one, said:

"'Eyebrows were raised and nice people sighed when I said I was going to do this thing—go into vaudeville.

"'Some women in New York said, "This is terrible!" or else, behind my back, "What a come-down! From grand opera to vaudeville."

"'I said, "You! You have rich husbands. And your husbands are jumping out of ten-story windows, these days. That is a come-down, hah?"'

"Bluntly, Madame Schumann-Heink says she works because she needs the money. She added:

"'I make my living, and it isn't just because I am Schumann-Heink. I sing my best. And the people who hear me like it. It is a new world for me. Imagine an old lady of seventy-one years "going over" like that. And just starting in. Great, eh? Yah.'"

The Cover

WHO would not bless neighbors who would send in such a colorful basket of autumn fruit?

The artist, Mrs. L. A. Crow, shows on our cover how she repaid her obligation, and her husband, Judge Phil. M. Crow, sends us this sketch:

"Mrs. Crow is a native of Kenton, Ohio, and says she can not remember when she was not drawing or painting, and so, when neighbors brought from their farm the big basket of fruit and flowers, she could not resist putting on canvas her impressions of the gorgeous hues and sublime beauty, and thus was born 'What the Neighbors Brought.'

"Our almost four decades of married life has neither interrupted nor interfered with her work as an artist, and she still devotes every day excepting Sunday to it.

"In late years she has studied color with E. Ambrose Webster, and has painted with George Luks and Sigord Skow, and at the Grand Central School of Art and Cape Cod School of Art. Her permanent studio is in Lima, Ohio.

"She is an active member of Columbus (Ohio) Art League, Woman's Art Club, Cincinnati, Ohio, and an associate member of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, New York.

"She has exhibited in New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Toledo.

"Specializing in still life, particularly fruit and flowers, she has also produced meritorious landscapes and marine scenes, and her pictures are always well composed. The brilliancy, richness, and strength of her coloring are features which have drawn from critics much praise, and many of her paintings have been reproduced in the leading art periodicals and newspapers, and a goodly number have been bought throughout the country."

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If England Chose a New Laureate

AN ENGLISH WRITER appears to think that poets are taken too seriously, not to mention that they take themselves so.

The writer is C. E. Bechhofer Roberts, who contributes a page on "Might-Have-Been Affairs" to the newly reorganized *Saturday Review* (London):

Reorganized in a lighter vein.

To the English this explanation may not be necessary, but lest our readers may be disturbed at not having heard of John Masefield's resignation of the Poet-Laureateship (which never occurred), we underline Mr. Roberts's irony:

"A good many people regard the poem in which Mr. John Masefield announced his resignation of the Poet Laureateship as the greatest of his works. While I am not sure that I altogether agree with this, I am bound to admit that the last verse, at any rate, offers an exhilarating example of the two main tendencies of Mr. Masefield's muse:

Beauty calleth me;
At birded dawn and mothy eve
And noon when rich-hued blow-flies leave
Their faëry brood upon the meat
And nymphs and fawns to grots retreat,
Beauty calleth me.
This is the honest truth, so why the heck
Must I bestride the Muses' quarterdeck
And sing of royal births and jubilees
And how the Prince's dog was bit by fleas
And how the Aga Khan's outsider won
The Stewards' Cup in 1941?
So you can keep your blasted Malmsey—
Beauty calleth me.

"When the post became vacant, the National Government characteristically decided to appoint a commission to choose a successor to Mr. Masefield. The members of the Commission were Mr. Eddie Marsh, whose wholehearted championship of contemporary minor poets has made him so popular with them; Miss Megan Lloyd George, whose hereditary claims to a bardic chair are universally acknowledged in Welsh and other Nonconformist literary circles; Mr. Maurice Baring, himself a poet and a diplomat; and Mr. Vernon Bartlett, representing the British Broadcasting Company, and thus pledged to love the highest when he heard about it.

"After the Commission had been in existence for eight months, and had met three times, it announced that it could reach no unanimous conclusion. The Cabinet therefore decided to submit the poem which each judge had selected to a joint session of both Houses of Parliament, which were afterwards to elect the next Poet Laureate."

THE first poem read was (not) by Mr. Humbert Wolfe. This:

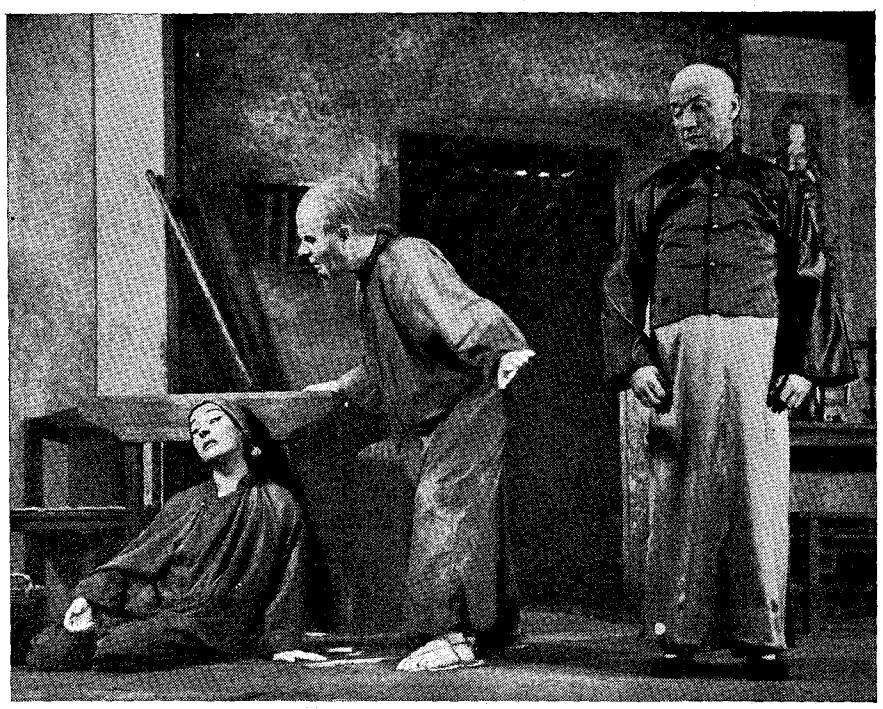
I sat in my Whitehall office and
the dusty files under my hand
said, "Are you going to do any work this morning?" when
it was my real intention to
write some verses about people who
sit in Whitehall offices and
write verse and reviews, or stand
in theater bars and criticise
plays. So I looked derisively at the files and said, "Do
wait another week or two;
taxpayers are patient, and I
am so fond of poetry."

Then followed Miss Lloyd George's choice, "a poem by Mr. W. H. Davies, who, as a Welshman, was the candidate most favored by all the Welsh members of both Houses":

"What joy it is to be a poet!
The very birds and beasties know it.
When on leafy thorn the snail
Doth leave behind a slimy trail,
When cuckoos clink their pannikin,
And sardines snuggle in their tin,
And doggies chase a tin on tail,
And catties on the roof-top wail,
All nature then is poetry,
When seen by beggars such as me.

"A sterner note was struck when Mr. Maurice Baring's choice was announced, and the Clerk read a poem written in collaboration by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, Mr. Theodore Maynard, Mr. J. B. Morton, and several others of that school of poetry. It went thus:

We seize our staff, our manly staff; we sing our manly song;



When the "Lotus Blossom" (New Wife) Comes

"O-lan" sees herself repudiated. The old father tries to soften the wrath of the obdurate "Wang Lung." Scene in "The Good Earth."

Our needs are few; we hate a Jew; but oh! our lungs are strong!
Just give us bread and beer and God and the turf of the Epsom downs
And we will give you yeoman songs that you never hear in towns.
The yeoman is the breath of life: he builds the beech and birch;
He brews the beer, he bakes the bread; he battles for his Church—
The old, true Church, the only Church, the Church where we belong;
But since no yeomen walk the Downs, they cannot hear our song.
Oh, we are friends, the Downs and we and beer and God and bread,
And Heaven knows the calm there'll be on earth when we are dead;
But horrid men, and dogs, and Jews, who do each other wrong
Will hear the thunder in the sky and tremble at our song.

"When the echoes of this masterpiece had died away, the Clerk announced that the B. B. C. had heard that Mr. T. S. Eliot was the greatest living poet in the English tongue, and that, as a result, Mr. Vernon Bartlett had chosen Mr. Eliot's prize-poem as his selection. It was then read, as follows:

Three blind mice—
Just creatures like the rest of us,
Hampered by physical disabilities (probably hereditary) but doing their best to find consolation in obscure metaphysical cogitations.
They hurry along the gutter
And utter
Little squeaks of astonishment to find that men are so like them.
But Angelina Pampelmoose says she loves me.
She looks at me with her up-turned nose quivering like the cowl on a chimney.
I recognize the look.
I have seen it on the face of a farmer's wife
As she sharpens a knife
And slowly, relentlessly, without the slightest inkling that she is a philosophic figure, prepares to solve the mice's metaphysical perplexities.
That's life.

"The Lords and Commons, being then informed that they were to elect the next Poet Laureate by secret ballot, chose, to the delight of the public, Mr. Rudyard Kipling."

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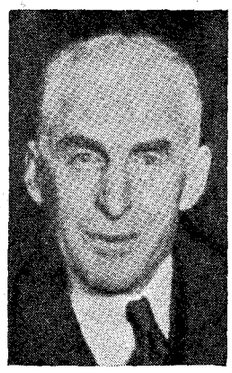
What is the Meaning of Life?

"HOW THE DEVIL DO I KNOW? Has the question itself any meaning?"

It is Bernard Shaw answering Will Durant when the latter inquires of him what keeps him going, whether religion is any help to him.

Shaw is stumped, but some others have found an answer.

Mr. Durant disentangles himself awhile from the profundities of philosophy to ask that question of many people of various callings, all far up on the ladder of life and most of them of an age when they can look back to discover whether life has any meaning beyond the immediate desire for bread and butter and a place to sleep. Their replies appear in his new book, "On the Meaning of Life" (Ray Long and Richard R. Smith, Inc.).



Keystone

Charles A. Beard

Mr. Durant has popularized philosophy, and is familiar at our firesides. "Tell me," he asks in his letter, "what keeps you going, what help—if any—religion gives you, what are the sources of your inspiration and your energy, what is the goal or motive-force of your toil, where you find your consolations and your happiness, where, in the last resort, your treasure lies."

Replies come from such people as Gandhi, Sinclair Lewis, Charles A. Beard, Edwin Arlington Robinson, André Maurois, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Havelock Ellis, Carl Laemmle, Adolph S. Ochs, Abbé Ernest Dimnet, Mary E. Woolley, Shaw, Helen Wills Moody, Bertrand Russell, H. L. Mencken, and one who meditates behind prison walls.

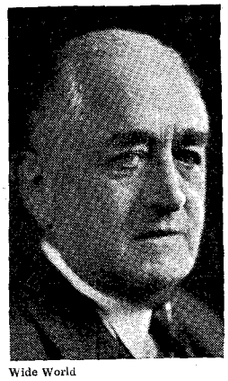
THE answers vary from Shaw's brief lines on a post-card to an imaginative essay by André Maurois, and from atheism to faith.

Keystone

H. L. Mencken

"I go on working," replies Mr. Mencken, "for the same reason that a hen goes on laying eggs. There is in every living creature," he says, "an obscure but powerful impulse to active functioning." As for religion, he is quite devoid of it. "Never in my adult life," he writes, "have I experienced anything that could be plausibly called a religious impulse." He suspects that life has no meaning. But he finds it amusing while it lasts, and when he dies will be content to vanish into nothingness. "No show, however good, could conceivably be good forever."

Sinclair Lewis thinks it "an error to believe that there is any need of religion to make life seem worth living, or to give consolation in sorrow, except in the case of people who have been reared to religion so that should they lose it in their adult years, they would miss it, their whole thinking having been conditioned by it."



Wide World

Adolph S. Ochs

Let the cynic give way to the ample intellectual figure of Charles A. Beard, eminent historian, sociologist, and economist.

"As I look over the grand drama of history," he writes, "I find (or seem to find) amid the apparent chaos and tragedy, evidence of law and plan and immense achievement of the human spirit in spite of disasters." He proceeds:

"I am convinced that the world is not a mere bog in which men and women trample themselves in the mire and die.

"Something magnificent is taking place here amid the cruelties and tragedies, and the supreme challenge to intelligence is that of making the noblest and best in our curious heritage prevail. If there was no grand design in the beginning of the universe, fragments of one are evident, and mankind can complete the picture. A knowledge of the good life is our certain philosophic heritage, and technology has given us a power over nature which enables us to provide the conditions of the good life for all the earth's multitudes. That seems to me to be the most engaging possibility of the drama, and faith in its potentialities keeps me working at it even in the worst hours of disillusionment.

Will Durant

"The good life—an end in itself to be loved and enjoyed; and intelligent labor directed to the task of making the good life prevail. There is the little philosophy, the circle of thought, within which I keep my little mill turning."

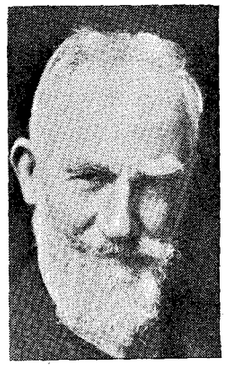
PICKING as we go, for the list is too long to quote from all, we come to Adolph S. Ochs, president and publisher of the New York *Times*, and humanitarian. Inheritor of good health and sound moral principles, he writes:

"I found pleasure in work that came to my hand, and in doing it conscientiously; I found joy and satisfaction in being helpful to my parents and others, and in thus making my life worthwhile found happiness and consolation.

"My Jewish home life and religion gave me a spiritual uplift and a sense of responsibility to my subconscious self—which I think is the God within me, the Unknowable, the Inexplicable. This makes me believe I am more than an animal, and that this life can not be the end of our spiritual nature."

Standing firmly on the rock of his own faith, Abbé Ernest Dimnet, who has given us the widely-read "The Art of Thinking," and the later and equally popular "What We Live By," sees only science dismayed by the mystery of life. Philosophy has only deepened the sense of mystery, and one theory of science has only contradicted another. He thinks that Mr. Durant is "a Fundamentalist in science." Hence Mr. Durant's pessimism.

"You should have been on your guard against incomplete data, against tentative systems," the Abbé writes to the philosopher. "You should never have called science truth, as you seem to do in your letter. Your scientific certainties bred pessimism; more mistrust would have saved some hope, and there is no hope without an admixture of faith." Concerning himself, he says his faith has given him intellectual stability. Faith and reason "are mutually compelling and that means peace. Shall I tell you?" he asks of Mr. Durant. "It seems impossible to me that you should not gradually come to the same calm—if not to the same conclusions. Your letter expresses dissatisfaction too violent to last."



G. B. Shaw

That fragile, ugly man whom some call charlatan and others call saint, who has rocked an empire and solved a problem that baffled statesmen—Gandhi—writes a profoundly religious reply:

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He is calling You!

You are likely to think of the telephone from your individual point of view, as a convenience, as a necessity, as a means of transmitting to others your own thoughts and desires.

But your telephone is of equal importance to those who wish to get in touch with you. Right now as you are reading, someone, somewhere, may be calling you. It may be merely a friendly greeting . . . or news of importance to change the course of your life.

"Have dinner with us tomorrow." . . . The greater part of social goings and comings are maintained by telephone. "Come quickly! You are needed." . . . In crises and emergencies the telephone is indispensable. "That contract is entirely satisfactory." . . . The wheels of industry move in direct response to messages received by telephone.

In a moment your telephone may ring. It may be a call from across the street, across the continent, across the sea. As you receive this message, of vital importance or mere daily detail, you share in the benefits of the great chain of communication which links up the activities of the world.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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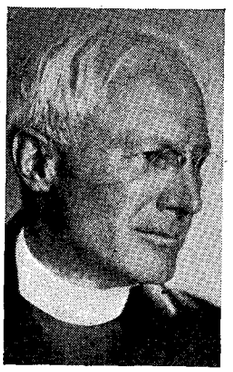
"Life for me is real, as I believe it to be a spark of the Divine.

"Religion not in the conventional but in the broadest sense helps me to have a glimpse of the Divine essence. This glimpse is impossible without full development of the moral sense. Hence religion and morality are, for me, synonymous terms.

"Striving for full realization keeps me going. This strife is the source of whatever inspiration and energy I possess.

"The goal is already stated. My consolation and my happiness are to be found in service of all that lives, because the Divine essence is the sum total of all life.

"My treasure lies in battling against darkness and all forces of evil."



Abbe Ernest Dimnet

ONE thinks of Helen Wills Moody only as standing taut and trim on a tennis court, waiting for the ball, or blazing into action when the game starts. But she is an artist, too, and she has delved a little into philosophy and won a Phi Beta Kappa key. Her letter to him, says Mr. Durant, is by far the most interesting reply he received from a woman.

She is possest by the spirit of restlessness. "The only thing that I know I really want," she writes, "is some means of exercising the restlessness which seems to be continually in my heart. Tennis, painting—almost anything will do." It is the reason she has played tennis "so fast and furiously for so many years." This restlessness is her religion. "It is a 'motive force of toil' (of such 'toil' as I have done!)," she writes. "By working steadily on the thing that I like, I can remove from my mind momentary spells of sadness or irritation or anger, and afterward feel happy and *almost* peaceful."

Yes, two P. S.'s. In the first Mrs. Moody concludes that restlessness is a disease. In the second: "I am so happy in the activity of painting that I do not care about what astronomers predict, biologists declare, or what Love is said to be or what has happened to Religion. I am sure that I am hatefully selfish."

Mary E. Woolley

MRS. MOODY is twenty-five, and she has had an easy passage through the years. Restless in many good causes, an older woman and a teacher of women, Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College, writes: "Life grows in meaning as I go on. I can not quite understand," she says, "how a human being can face life without a belief in a Supreme Power, a Personality with whom communion can be a real thing." Hear her further:

"My creed is a simple one, with little theology embodied in it. Jesus Christ is to me the supreme revelation of Love and so of God, and His life an inspiration showing how a human life may be lived in kind if not in degree.

"I find 'motive force of toil' also in other lives, some that I have known personally, others only historically. The fact that there have been human lives of power and beauty is a stimulus to living. My own mother and father have been a part of that stimulus, showing in an inconspicuous way what love can accomplish in a human life. . . .

"As for 'consolations and happiness,' I think that they come all along the way.

"I am writing on an October morning, in the height of the autumn glory, when just to be alive is inspiration, and when the gray days come and moments of depression, the realization that 'God's in His heaven,' even tho far from feeling that 'all's right with the world,' gives consolation and happiness. So I come back to religion as that which keeps me going!"

Helen Wills Moody

The Great Game of Grab

THE DISEASE KNOWN as the "itching palm" is not peculiar to office-holders.

It is epidemic. It is found in the man who gives and in the man who accepts a "rake-off" in connection with a business transaction.

For instance, it has been discovered that a man who declaimed against corruption in office was himself the beneficiary, or the victim, of a form of graft in his own business. Even in church bazaars and community affairs opportunities to get something for nothing arise and are accepted.

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Sinclair Lewis

And what but a common grafter is Mrs. Blank who married Mr. Blank for the alimony she expected and got through the connivance of a lawyer and the chivalry of a judge.

Then there are all the little pipelines which some of the elect try to run to Uncle Sam's Treasury. "Good old uncle," they say. "He can support us all."

Graft is only one of the forms of the spiritual slump, and if we are to eradicate it and other evils springing from the spiritual depression, it behooves all of us to search our own hearts and actions. The man in office who accepts a bribe for letting a contract is only doing in a big way what a lot of us do in a small way and describe as a favor.

All eyes have been opened by the spectacular Seabury investigation in New York, but *The American Church Monthly*, Anglo-Catholic organ, opens our eyes to the wide-spread virulence of the "itching palm."

INSTANCES abound, we read:

"For example, it is an established habit for the manager of a large estate to receive from tradesmen commissions on all purchases made from them. Buyers for great firms are given 'presents' by those whose goods they have bought for their principals.

"We lately saw striking illustrations of the extent of this practise in two stories told by Mr. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing, in his recent book. He had discovered that a customer had given a 'rake-off' to a committee in charge of a play to be produced by the prisoners. The man justified himself on the ground that 'in practically every case where he had furnished costumes for banquets and entertainments, whether they were for church functions or lodges or Masonic organizations, the committee in charge always received an honorarium from him. It's an accepted fact,' he explained, 'and I had no other intention than to do the same thing in this case.'

"The executive of a large department store had been declaiming against the graft in public institutions. Mr. Lawes was able to show to his confusion that only those applicants who paid five or ten dollars to the employment manager could hope to obtain positions in that store, and that the steward of the executive's yacht received a refund of thirty dollars on every hundred spent for supplies.

Acme

Gandhi

"These things are not unusual or surprizing, as most men familiar with the business world will admit. It may be that awareness of this fact explains the lack of general indignation over the disclosures made by Judge Seabury in his investigation of affairs in New York City.

"It is only when honor and honesty characterize the ordinary dealings of men that they will characterize those of our elected officials. What right have we to expect otherwise? Perhaps

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editorial writers and popular preachers would do well to take cognizance of this fact."

In the old days, as the editor of The Churchman Afield department of the Boston *Evening Transcript* recalls, no one dreamed of applying to the Government for aid, even if they did have a hard time paying their taxes. "They expected to support their Government and not be supported by it." Now the cry is, he tells us: "Uncle Sam ought to be rich enough to pay off our farm debts and mortgages and maintain good prices for our crops regardless of how much we increase production."

THE alimony "racket" offers a rich opportunity to a certain type of woman, and The Churchman Afield recalls:

"In a certain Greater Boston hospital a group of nurses hatched a conspiracy. Each planned to attempt to trap some well-to-do man, and, after a forced marriage, to sue for divorce and secure enough alimony to maintain them for life. The fact was attested to this writer by a nurse in that hospital who refused to join, and left the institution.

"How wide-spread may be this system of graft among women of low morale, we do not know. It is well known, however, that many, many women are living on alimony.

"Then there is the graft of patriotism, where men put on khaki and work for the Government for a few months, or a year or two in case of war, come out without a scratch, and yet demand that the Government support them, in whole or in part, the remainder of their lives."

Other evidences of the slump in Christian idealism are found by The Churchman Afield:

"The divorce courts, the criminal courts, the break-up of families, the half-filled churches, the loss of faith, the preaching of pagan doctrines in pulpits once consecrated to Jesus Christ and His Gospel, the teaching of agnosticism, even atheism, in colleges endowed with funds earned by hard labor and given by Christian believers—these and many other things tell their own story.

"All this has a distinctly religious aspect. The conditions show a slump in Christian idealism and a state of immorality, the steady increase of which means the destruction of our system of government, the downfall of our civilization, and possible anarchy where every man's hand will be against every other man.

"The source of it all is human selfishness which indulges in every kind of grab game to get something for nothing. Lotteries, betting, and card gambling, both public and private, simply cultivate the passion for the bolder forms of racketeering, robbery, and highwaymanship.

"It will not be out of place for church people and all professing Christians to carefully consider, in the period of penitence and prayer to which they have been called, the question of how far they may be responsible for these conditions, either by participation, acquiescence or omission, and to determine upon some course of action to oppose the evil.

"How long will this nation exist as a representative government if such evils continue to spread?"

Home

By T. L. Paine

GOD'S mercy spread the sheltering roof;
Let faith make firm the floor.
May friend and stranger, all who come,
Find love within the door.
May peace enfold each sleeping-place,
And health surround the board;
From all the lamps that light the halls
Be radiant joy outpoured.
Let kindness keep the hearth aglow,
And through the windows shine;
Be Christlike living, on the walls
The pattern and design.

The Christian Century, Chicago.

Russia's Ban on God

GOD must be out of Russia in five years. The decree has been signed by Stalin and others who have such matters in charge.

The expulsion is the ultimate objective of a "five-year plan of atheism," reported by a special correspondent of the London *Morning Post*. As the correspondent quotes the decree, it runs:

"On May 1, 1937, there must not remain on the territory of the U. S. S. R. a single house of prayer to God, and the very conception 'God' will be banished from the boundaries of the Soviet Union, as a survival of the Middle Ages which has served as an instrument for the oppression of the working masses."

THE Soviet Government has been struggling against God for some years, and has destroyed unnumbered churches and made bonfires of symbols and icons. Apparently the battle is far from won.

In the first year of the fresh campaign, the correspondent tells us, it is proposed to suppress all religious schools and to deprive all the "servitors of religious cults" of their allowances of food and the necessities of life. In the capitals of the Soviet Union all the churches and prayer-houses of all religious communities are to be closed by May 1, 1934.

A "shock campaign" will be launched in the second year against "religious centers" in family life and the officially registered "communes of the faithful" (the former monasteries). Special attention will be devoted to the inculcation of "reasonable unbelief" among the masses.

The second half of the plan will be devoted to the consolidation of the results achieved by the "activization of the anti-God units," and to the conversion of former churches into clubs, picture-houses, and other places of "reasonable recreation."

Strengthening Marriage in Canada

MARRIAGE MEANS MORE in Canada than in the United States.

While some of the Protestant churches on this side of the border have been making divorce and remarriage easier for their constituents, just the opposite course has been taken by the United Church of Canada. Indeed, it is rather frightened by the looseness of the marital bond south of the line.

After a spirited debate, in which the issue was largely the degree to which divorce should be condemned, the General Council of the United Church, in session at Hamilton, Ontario, adopted a resolution saying that "the United Church, therefore, would discourage solemnization by any of its ministers of the marriage of any person during the lifetime of a partner in a previous union." It is recognized that such a stand "will, in many cases, involve hardship, but," says the General Council, "the Christian is called to endure hardship."

OPINION may differ on the subject of divorce, comments the Toronto *Globe*, "but there is no question of the need of a strong opinion being created to resist the extension of the practise in this country." Canada's position, it is said, is in some peril from conditions in the United States:

"The Dominion lies along a 3,000-mile boundary line, beyond which marriages are made and unmade with a speed that frequently makes a joke of a most serious matter.

"Families are broken with the greatest ease, and one man may be the father of several groups of children and the ex-husband of several women who are remarried to other men. Family life under such conditions can not retain the purity and wholesomeness it should possess.

"Worst of all, many Canadians go to the United States for a few weeks and take advantage of the simple proceedings necessary for the dissolution of marriage.

"The Christian Church has not only an opportunity but a duty to safeguard and strengthen the sacred bonds of marriage. The ministers of any branch of the Church should feel this responsibility, and the General Council of the United Church deserves congratulation for its heartening declaration."

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Direct Color Photograph of Armstrong's Handmade Embossed Inlaid, No. 6282, in an actual interior

THREE CENTURIES OF THANKSGIVING

DRAW up an imaginary chair to the first Thanksgiving table in the year 1621 and see why you have so much to be thankful for today. Your home has comfort, color, cheer. You have inventions to save your eyes and your energy. You have devices to spare your hands, your back and your health. You live better, sleep better, eat better.

And if you wish, you can have floors that measure up to the rest of your home . . . floors that belong in their surroundings, that are beautiful to look at, and easy to care for.

If your floors even hint of those "good old days" of drabness and hard work, just say, "We've put up with them long enough." Then let your local linoleum merchant show you what modern floor style really is today. Let him show you the newest creations in Armstrong's Linoleum. Let him explain the everyday advantages of these easy-to-care-for floors. And finally, let him tell you how the cost fits into your revised thinking and your 1932 budget. Here are floors that will really merit your thanks!

But would you first like to see a whole collection of colorful rooms that have been transformed by modern floors of Armstrong's Linoleum? We'll be glad to send it to you. Just ask for the "Home Decorator's Idea Book." Enclose 10¢ to cover cost of mailing. (In Canada, 20¢.) Address Armstrong Cork Company, Floor Division, 962 Race Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (Makers of cork products since 1860.)

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

MR. FUNK'S new volume is called "Light-Lines and Dears" (Robert M. McBride & Company), and has its quota of verses, light, witty and audacious. But it has more than that, as our selections show:

GOOD-BYE TO YOUTH

BY WILFRED J. FUNK

This then is age; a soft crumbling
  Of shining palaces: an icy wind
Blowing between dead worlds: a toothless mumbling:
  The burning blood of passion cooled and thinned.

This is age then: a sleep and a forgetting:
  The loosening of fingers formed to hold
The loveliness of life: a broad sun setting,
  Pilfering the last hills of their gold.

Satiety: nor any further thirsting:
  Nor a sharp thrill to meet the eager buds
Of a young spring: dreams, iridescent, bursting
  As bubbles do, in drops of bitter suds.

ADVENTURE

BY WILFRED J. FUNK

You take a home in a valley
  With the hush of an inland rain
And the South-wind, and a rose-sweet
  Vine for an anchor chain.

But I'll take the roaring typhoon
  On the road to Ninh-a-fu,
With a drunken star to steer me,
  And a leathery, deep-lunged crew.

(But I'll take mine in the movies.
  If it's all the same to you!)

HOSPITAL

BY WILFRED J. FUNK

A little lad to-day will keep
A quiet tryst: he soon will sleep

In dreams: I pray he may not feel
The sharp bite of the searching steel:

He is so very young: he knows
The mystery of death: he goes

With level eyes Guard him to-day . . .
This hour . . . dear God . . . I kneel . . . I pray.

ONE of a group named "Airs Out of Erin" in *The Step Ladder* (Chicago). Does any country more inspire such nostalgia?

AVE

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Land that my forebears trod
  In times evanished long,
Take from this newer sod
  The tribute of my song!

Through the gray mist of years
  My mind goes ranging far
To where Cuchullin's spears
  Gleamed on the front of war:

To moors that Deirdre knew,
  Glens roamed by foot of Maeve.
Streams by which Brian Boru
  Battled among the brave:

Heroes a long, long line,
  Fair women and deep-eyed,
I feel that you are mine—
  Your passion and your pride!

There stirs within the blood
  What one may not evade—
A bond of brotherhood
  However days may fade.

At last triumphantly
  Risen from woe and wrong,
Take, Erin, this for me—
  The tribute of my song!

HERE is a poem descriptive of the Chinook run on the Klamath River, the Mekka of all California fishermen. The writer is president of the Sonoma District League of writers. From the Oakland *Tribune:*

THE CHINOOK RUN

BY HELEN MILLER LEHMAN

Weather beaten shacks along the cliff
Peer out through the fog
Like snoopy women prying
Into their neighbors' business.
The surf becomes an heavy artillery
Booming along the bar.
Above the jaws of the river
Where the channel narrows to the sea.
A ribbon of creamy foam
Whips itself into a neckband of lather
That stretches from bank to bank.
Great pregnant fish, heavy with roe,
Make their way upstream
Toward the riffles to spawn,
Rolling their silver bellies and black fins
Along the poker face of the water.
Silent Indians rhythmically oar their dugouts
And cast whining wet lines
Into the silence of the fog.
It is high tide of the full of the moon,
And the run of Chinook is on.

BESIDES expressing nostalgic yearning, this poem in *The Step Ladder* (Chicago) should give happiness in Kentucky:

HILL COUNTRY

BY JESSIE WILMORE MURTON

I bin wanderin', Kentucky,
  Wanderin' many a year. . .
Now I'm comin' back, Kentucky,
  Do you . . . keer?

Thar be lots o' hills an' valleys,
  Mountains high an' grand,
Cayn't none o' 'em pull my heart-strings
  Like Kentucky land;

Little ol' log cabin settin'
  On a fur high ridge,
Little crooked creek a-singin'
  'Neath a saplin' bridge;

Patch a corn a-stragglin' up to
  Whar th' woods commence,
Bright-eyed lizards settin' sunnin'
  On a ol' rail fence;

Sweeter-smellin' 'en plumgranite,
  Wood-smoke, curlin' white
On a still-like frosty mornin'
  At th' break o' light;

An' th' spring a-creepin', creepin',
  Creepin' through th' hills,
Turnin' 'em all green an' gold-like
  Whar th' sunshine spills;

I'm jes' sick fer mountain laurel,
  Honeysuckle vines—
Tumblin' down a rocky hillside
  Whar a wild rose pines;

Plumes o' white wild plum an' dogwood,
  Whar green tree-tops toss,
Splash o' sweet pink wild crabapple,
  Patch o' crowfoot moss;

Them's th' things I bin a-seekin',
  Didn't know it though,
Huntin', hankerin', longin', lookin'
  Fer th' long ago.

I bin wanderin', Kentucky,
  Wanderin' many a year. . .
Now I'm comin' back, Kentucky,
  Do you . . . keer?

THE satiric poet of *The New Statesman and Nation* (London) writes something for each country to ponder to-day:

PATRIOTISM FOR PRATTLERS

BY MACFLECKNOE

"Pray what is the test," little Henry inquired,
  "For assessing a patriot's worth;
Since even a Socialist's often inspired
  By a love for the land of his birth;

"And it doesn't seem true that one party alone
  To the flag of its country pays deference?"
"But the depth of their love," said the Tory, "is shown
  By its solid cash value in preference."

"We display," cried the Nazis, "our love for the State
  By our flagrant contempt for its laws;
For the use of revolvers to silence debate
  Is the mark of the patriot cause."

"A patriot's one," came a voice from Japan,
  "Who is willing to steal for the nation,
And by flouting the League, to engender a plan
  For his country's complete isolation."

"To distinguish," quoth Winston, "the wheat from the chaff,
  I can give you an excellent test:
He will ham-string a peace for the sake of a laugh
  And endanger his land for a jest."

"Alas!" sobbed the child, "I must forfeit my claim
  To a patriot's rank, though a dumb one;
For it seems that I value my country's fair fame
  A great deal too much to become one."

HOW man defeated the gods is cleverly imagined in *Unity* (Chicago):

THE SECRET PLACE

BY LOUIS GINSBERG

Once when Time yet slumbered,
  Before evil began,
The gods on their hills grew angry
  At viewing arrogant man

Upon their upper pastures
  Pompously advance,
Encroaching upon their lore with
  Elaborate ignorance.

Then the gods said scowling,
  "Punished must he be!
We shall sever from him
  His immortality!

But where is the place to hide it
  So he must always seek?
Fathoms under the ocean
  Or leagues on the topmost peak?

Yet he will plumb Pacifics
  And scale Himalayan slopes;
And the far constellations
  He'll comb with his telescopes . . ."

The universe they prowled in,
  Hunting if they could see
A hidden nook for concealing
  Man's immortality.

Until at last they discovered
  A secret place apart
Where man would not think to look in—
  They hid it deep in his heart!

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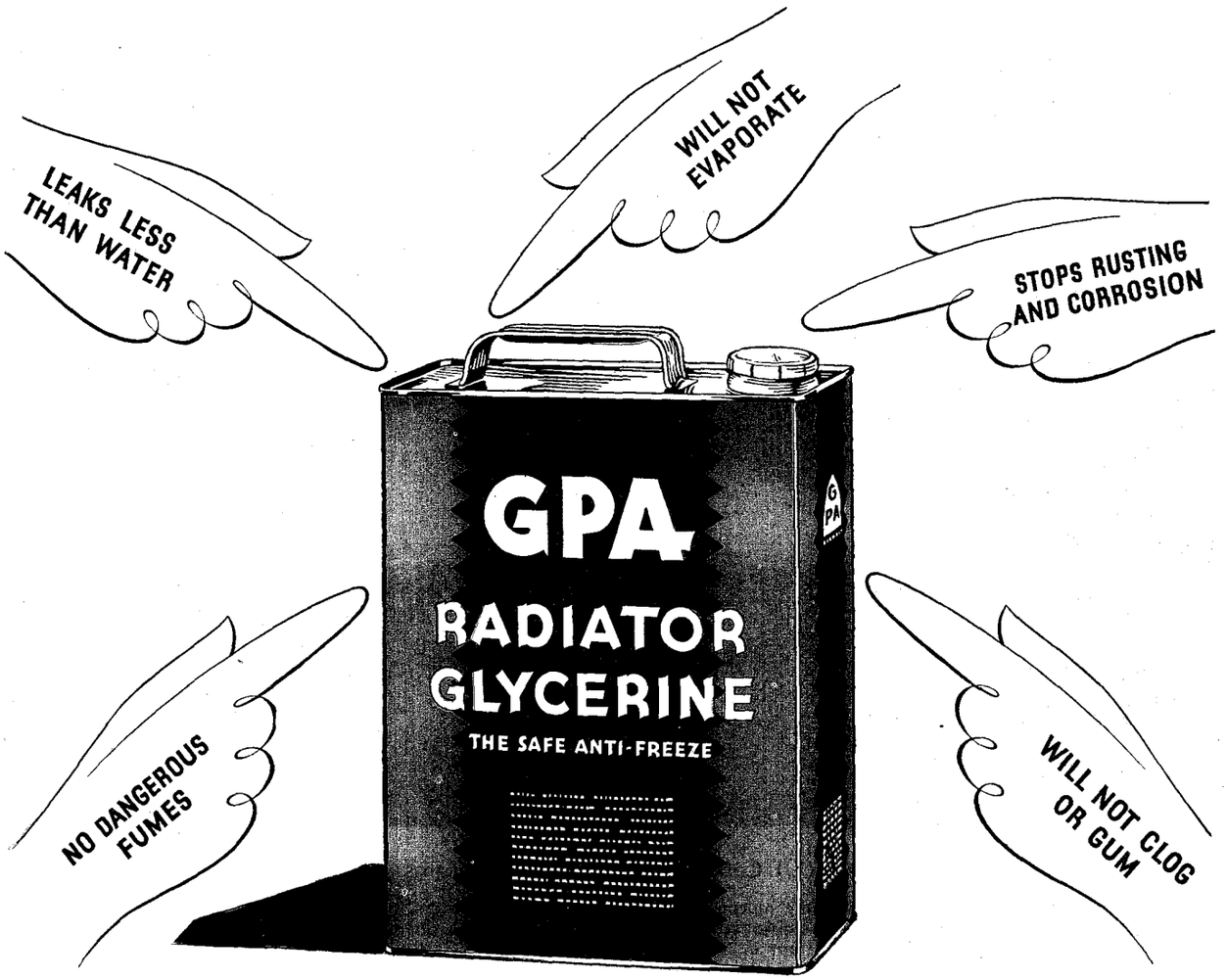
NEW! SAFER! COSTS LESS!



THE new G. P. A. is the anti-freeze *bargain* of 1932!

Not only is G. P. A. considerably lower in price but it is definitely better than ever for your car.

G. P. A. is, of course, permanent as always. It will not evaporate or boil away. One filling lasts all winter. No bothersome refillings!

Not only that, but the new G. P. A. *leaks less than water.* If your cooling system is water-tight, G. P. A. will "stay put" indefinitely.

Another remarkable feature of the new G. P. A.: It stops the rusting and corrosion caused by ordinary tap water; and this protection continues after G. P. A. is drained out. It also retards the disintegration of rubber hose. In every way it is better for your cooling system than plain water.

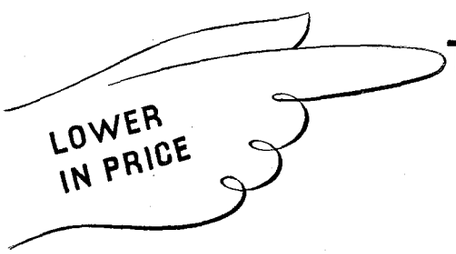
All in all, there are 14 important advantages of the new G. P. A. Read them carefully. See if G. P. A. is not the kind of anti-freeze you want this year.

Safer! Surer! Lower in price!

14 ADVANTAGES OF G. P. A.

1. Gives complete protection against freeze-ups to 30° below zero.
2. Will not evaporate—not even on the warmest days. One filling lasts all winter.
3. Leaks less than water.
4. Protects all metals of the cooling system against corrosion and the rust caused by tap water. This protection continues after G. P. A. is drained out.
5. Retards disintegration of rubber hose.
6. Positively will not clog or gum radiator.
7. Mixes quickly and permanently with water.
8. Never overheats motor.
9. Does not injure Duco or other finishes.
10. No unpleasant or dangerous fumes.
11. Safe—non-poisonous, non-inflammable.
12. Permits better operating temperatures.
13. Made to G. P. A. *quality*-standards.
14. Lower in price. More economical than ever.

FILL EARLY: Since G. P. A. will not evaporate you can safely put it in early. Thus you avoid the last minute rush and all danger of early-season freeze-ups.



THE *new* G.P.A.
RADIATOR GLYCERINE

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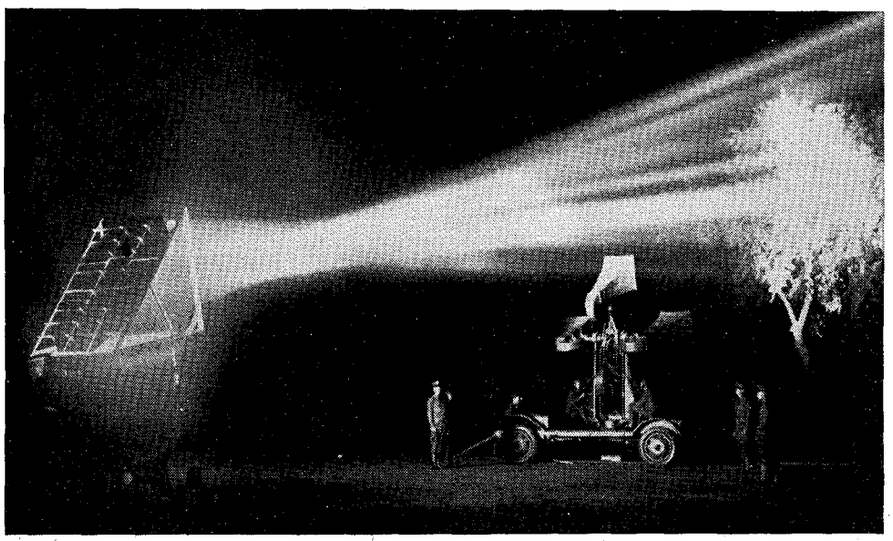
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

New Search-light to Trap Planes

A RADICALLY NEW IDEA in search-lights, which, it is claimed, can trap hostile aircraft in a few minutes, has just been demonstrated at Fort Totten, New York, by its inventor, Col. A. M. Jackson, commanding officer of the Sixty-second U. S. Coast Artillery.

By means of a series of mirrors in a frame in front of the search-light lens the high-intensity beam is broken up into nine or more separate beams, thus greatly increasing the area lighted up. To quote a recent press bulletin:

"None of these beams will interfere with one another, yet the entire area is illuminated evenly. Strange as it may seem, previous attempts at training several search-light beams at a target in the sky have actually shielded the target, because search-light beams are opaque. This can not happen with this Army officer's invention which, it is claimed, can quickly locate enemy aircraft and, due to its design and the large area covered, can prevent the escape of the hostile aircraft regardless of the pilot's trickery or movements. A battery of these new-type search-lights placed at strategic positions could protect the entire area of New York City or any other place. Experts claim that it is the first major advancement in antiaircraft protection. This search-light could, of course, be used for any other type work as well as antiaircraft."



Photograph by Halbran

"How Far That Little (800,000,000) Candle Throws His (12) Beams."

The big horns of the sound locators detect the raucous buzz of enemy airplane motors, then the beams of the new 800,000,000 candle-power search-light are thrown in that direction and the aircraft are trapt in its blinding glare.

SAYS the New York *Sun*, in an account of another demonstration, within the city itself:

"Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers saw a fan-shaped series of search-light beams cast into the sky from Bryant Park last night and disclose a squadron of Army planes making a mock attack on the city.

"The occasion was the first public demonstration of an anti-aircraft device recently invented by Col. A. M. Jackson, commanding officer of the Sixty-second Coast Artillery at Fort Totten.

"It consists of a series of twelve reflectors which break up the single high-intensity beam of an ordinary 800,000,000-candle-power antiaircraft search-light into twelve separate beams, thus greatly increasing the area lighted up.

"Four of the huge search-lights were used last night. Their beams were cast across Bryant Park into the reflectors, which sent forty-eight shafts of brilliant light two miles into the sky. By rotating the reflectors various patterns were obtained as the planes from Mitchel Field came across the city and were revealed by the lights."

Carriers of Disease

IT IS NOW ASSERTED that many more people are "carriers" of infectious diseases than has been suspected. Carriers themselves may be totally ignorant that they are walking perils to their friends and neighbors.

A writer in *The Illinois Health Messenger* (Springfield, Ill.) asserts that between 1 and 3 per cent. of all typhoid patients in that State develop into "carriers" when their recovery appears to be complete.

Probably there are "carriers" of all infectious diseases, but much remains to be known about them and the conditions under which they develop. We read:

"All infectious or communicable diseases occur in almost every conceivable degree of severity. Some people have tuberculosis in such a mild form that it is never recognized. Some have whooping-cough, scarlet-fever, typhoid fever, and even diphtheria, in such mild degree that the illness is either not recognized at all or only with the greatest difficulty. Many people are infected with disease-producing germs who never manifest the slightest symptoms of sickness.

"This explains one prolific source of those people known as 'disease carriers.' Persons who are manifestly and recognizably sick are not called carriers. A carrier, on the other hand, may be a person in any one of three conditions. First, there is the carrier who is ill, but not enough to force him to bed or to consult a doctor. Second, there is the carrier who is convalescing, but continues to harbor virulent germs. Third, there is the carrier in whom certain virulent disease germs flourish with apparently no unfavorable influence on his health.

"Typhoid fever carriers are found principally if not altogether among people who have had the disease. Some individuals have been found to be dangerous carriers forty-five years after recovery. Carriers may develop after a very mild attack no less frequently than after a severe attack of typhoid fever. Indeed, an attack may be so mild as to not be recognized as typhoid fever and still leave the patient as a chronic carrier. Between 1 and 3 per cent. of all who recover from typhoid fever develop into chronic carriers. These people must be exceedingly careful in their personal habits in order not to endanger others. Soiled hands may contaminate food and drink. Excretions that come into contact with drinking water or food endanger others.

"Fortunately, the typhoid carrier can be rather easily detected. Sometimes repeated tests are necessary, since the carrier condition is not always constant. Most of the typhoid-fever cases in Illinois during recent years have been attributed to carriers. Patients with typhoid fever are nearly always cared for nowadays in a way that prevents spreading the disease.

"Diphtheria carriers are also especially important. They may be persons who are convalescing from the disease, or persons who come into contact with a patient or carrier, but who do not come down with the disease. The shorter the time after recovery the more apt is a person to be a carrier, and the more dangerous. General immunization of children reduces enormously the danger of diphtheria carriers. Germs from diphtheria carriers escape through particles expelled through the nose and mouth.

"A great deal remains to be learned about carriers in general. It is probable that there are carriers, persons in apparently good health, of nearly every communicable disease. In respect to typhoid fever and diphtheria carriers, knowledge is already sufficient to make practicable a high degree of control. As knowledge increases concerning carriers of other diseases it will be possible to exercise more and more control of these diseases."

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Forgers Foiled by Ultra-Violet Rays

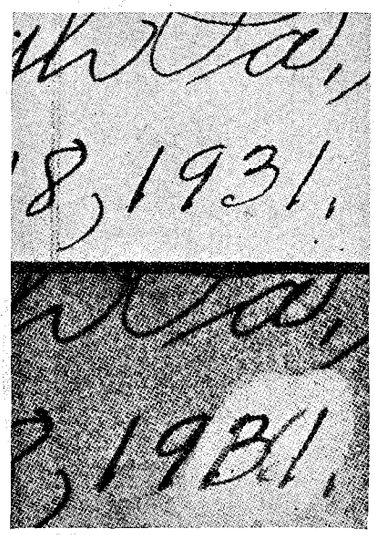
SCIENCE HAS NOW PUT another powerful instrument into the hand of the expert to foil the forger.

Not a new weapon, but an old one used in a new way. It used to be called "black light." Now it brings to light things which the forger would like to keep dark.

Mr. Elbridge Walker in *The Scientific American* (New York) tells us more about it:

"This instrument is the quartz-mercury vapor-arc which radiates a high percentage of ultra-violet rays. These rays are not a recent discovery; neither is the mercury vapor arc an invention of yesterday. But new uses are constantly being found for the valuable rays.

"The ultra-violet rays are outside of the field of visibility on the violet end of the spectrum. The light generated is not all invisible ultra-violet, and it is necessary to filter out most of the visible light. In the examination of documents this filtering is done by means of a glass screen made on a base of nickel oxid. It is a very dark red-violet color appearing black, and the early experimenters called ultra-violet rays 'black light.'"



Rays Nip the Raise

Upper: The date of a will as photographed in the ordinary way. Lower: The same area photographed by the ultra-violet rays. It is clear that the date was originally 1916, and that the "16" was taken out and altered to "31" at a subsequent time.

THE secret of their power is the fact that altho the rays themselves are invisible, they are capable of generating visible light when they strike certain substances. Fortunately, a number of these substances are used in documents. Moreover:

"There are three main divisions in a fluorescence study of a document: First: certain kinds of materials can be distinguished from each other, altho by ordinary observation in daylight they are identical. Second: certain things that are invisible even under the microscope are made visible by filtered ultra-violet light. Third, and perhaps the most valuable, is the possibility of photographing the effect of the rays on document materials. The sensitized photographic plate records things that can not be seen by the eye.

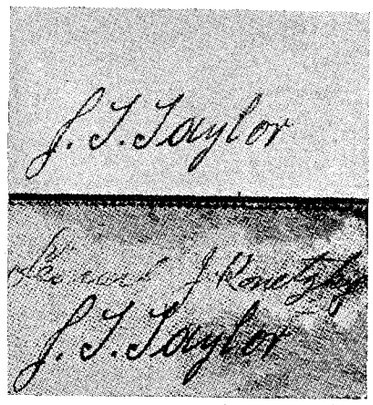
"Fluorescence of a document depends upon the paper, ink, or any chemical or other materials in the object examined. It is sometimes a silvery glow, while other materials, which under ordinary light seem to be white, will appear a surprizing dark brown or bluish color. Chemical erasures which show no trace in ordinary light, often appear as a dark blot.

"Papers made of different basic materials or sized with different compositions can be positively distinguished from each other by the fluorescence test. Therefore, a document consisting of several sheets with a substituted page on different paper can thus be shown to be irregular. Paper made of pure cotton rags gives a clear white fluorescence, while that made of pure linen rags is a distinct bluish color under the rays. Paper containing chemical wood-pulp appears as a dark grayish brown. Mechanical wood-pulp paper appears almost black. Vegetable or animal size and various coating materials have their own individual reactions.

"Alterations in documents may sometimes be shown with startling clearness. Such a result is often of the greatest importance. The document is not harmed or changed in any way, no matter how fragile or how valuable it may be."

Heretofore there has been no way to restore bleached or erased writing made with anilin ink, but the residue of many of these inks fluoresces in a pronounced way, so that they can be photographed and made visible, altho not a trace can be discovered on the altered document. Certain erased writings can easily be deciphered by examining the back of the paper under the rays.

To quote again:



Erasure Didn't Work

Upper: Back of a note photographed in ordinary daylight. Lower: Back of same note, showing the effect of fluorescence by the ultra-violet rays when photographed. Thus, erased ink can be made visible once more.

"Sometimes the field in which an erasure has been made is shown as a distinctly disturbed area even when the details of the original writing can not be deciphered. It can thus be shown that an alteration has been made, and compels an explanation by the persons who would profit by the alteration.

"The quartz mercury vapor arc is only an additional tool in the hands of the expert, and does not supplant other scientific instruments or processes. It does not replace knowledge, intelligence, or reasoning, and it is of value only when used by a skilled and experienced observer."

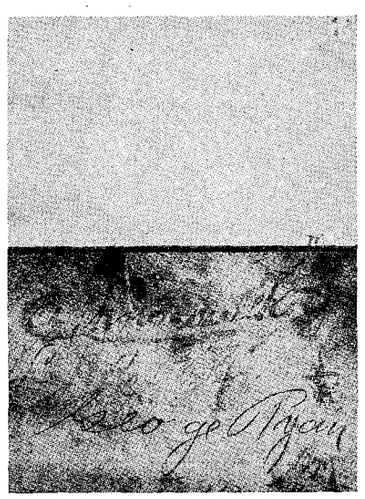
Gold-Plated Bears

DESPITE TOPSY-TURVY WORLD money standards, *Ursus horribilis*, the Alaskan grizzly bear, sticks to the gold standard, or rather, the gold standard sticks to him.

When a University of Michigan forestry professor went prospecting in bear hides brought from the Yukon region, looking for new types of animal parasites, he found the expected fleas, and unexpected flakes of gold, scattered throughout the fur. Says a press bulletin issued by the university:

"While Prof. Dow V. Baxter was in Alaska during the summer, he purchased four silver-tip grizzly-bear hides from Indian hunters. Back at the university this fall he turned the hides over to Prof. E. C. O'Roke, expert on animal parasites.

"When Professor O'Roke hunts for parasites he combs out the fur and then 'pans' the dust in a small dish with water, much as gold is panned by prospectors. Panning his bear dust, the professor was pleased to find fleas, dead and dried up. Looking more closely he saw yellow flakes which immediately recalled days when he had prospected for minerals. Examined under the microscope, the yellow metal gleamed out unmistakably.



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Scientific American*

The Forger Caught

Upper: Ordinary photograph of back of a check in area where indorsements should appear. Lower: Ultra-violet light shows three indorsements.

"Lest ambitious miners pack kits and head for the Yukon, Professor O'Roke states that the gold is minute in quantity, and that 'bear panning' is far from a get-rich-quick possibility. How the bears collected the gold flakes in their thick fur is a mystery. Small amounts of gold are found in many Alaskan stream beds, and the metal may have been caught under the animal's claws, later to be transferred to the fur in scratching operations, or the bears might have 'rolled in wealth' on the shore of some quiet Yukon stream, picking up stray flakes."

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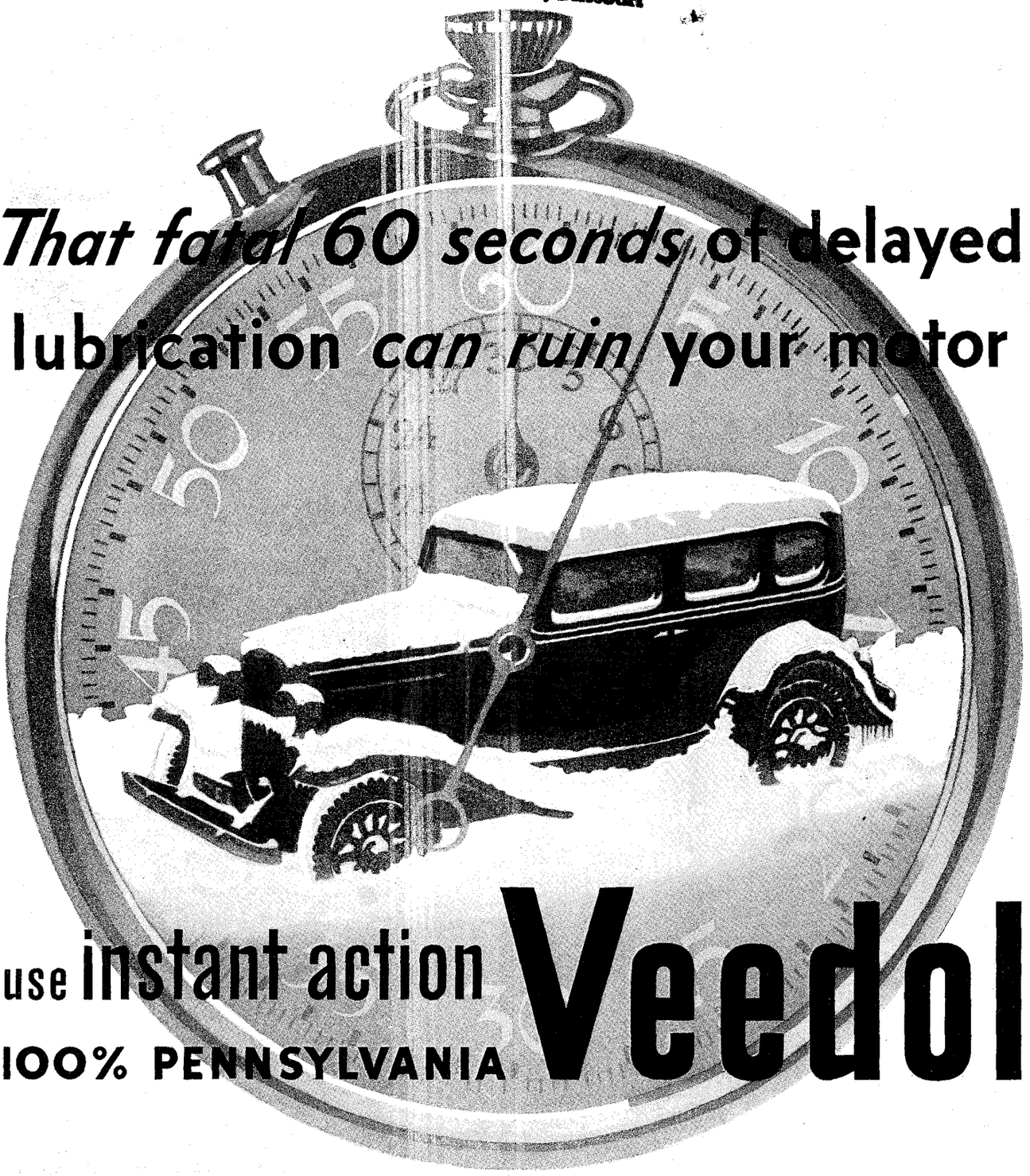

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VEEDOL protects you completely against THAT FATAL 60 SECONDS—the costly minute before a slow-moving, lazy oil begins to lubricate.

And thousands of motors have been scored, scratched, or burned in THAT FATAL 60 SECONDS of delayed lubrication.

But VEEDOL gushes to every vital point in your engine the instant your motor starts.

Triple-dewaxed at 55° below zero to make it free-flowing. Cold-proofed and heat-proofed by new refining equipment that has no counterpart in the oil industry. The finest crudes ever pumped from Pennsylvania . . . Made tougher, longer-lived and more economical. Made to protect your motor in any weather, at any time, in any emergency.

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A plain statement

ANTI-

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE

In an effort to clear up the confusion regarding anti-freeze, which appears to exist in the minds of many consumers, we give below the outstanding facts. The following statements are guaranteed to be correct and accurate in every particular. They are supported by the highest scientific authorities.

THE problem of preventing freezing in the cooling-systems of automobiles during the cold weather months was one that taxed the ingenuity of car owners for many years. Salt, honey, alcohol, kerosene, glycerine and many other products and by-products were used with varying success. Within the past few years, however, there has been developed a new product, a product specially designed for this one use and purpose.

That product is Eveready Prestone. It is not a general commodity used principally for other purposes: it is an anti-freeze, and nothing else. It is a scientific development, thoroughly approved by all car manufacturers; a product which embodies all the advantages of all materials previously used, with none of their inherent weaknesses.

In developing Eveready Prestone, the laboratories of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, keeping in mind the requirements of the U. S. Bureau of Standards for an ideal anti-freeze, worked toward a product which would satisfy the following specifications:

1. It must not boil away. A boil-away anti-freeze is both an inconvenience and a poor protector against sudden changes in the weather. Such anti-freeze requires frequent renewals and leaves the car unprotected when a cold snap follows warm weather.

2. It must be harmless to the cooling-system. An anti-freeze which corrodes the cooling-system is a poor product to put in a car.

3. It must be effective in preventing freezing. The effectiveness of the materials commonly used before the advent of Eveready Prestone varied over a wide range. Some were effective in preventing freezing; others were not.

4. It must not affect the car finish. The fumes of boil-away products were a source of danger to the finish of fine cars. This was a weakness which those who developed Eveready Prestone were anxious to avoid.

5. It must circulate freely at the lowest operating temperatures. A heavy, viscous material, which is not free-flowing, is obviously a poor cooling-agent.

6. It must be non-inflammable and odorless. Winter driving was often made unpleasant by smelly fumes,

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# of facts concerning

FREEZE

PROTECTION OF CAR OWNERS

while inflammable mixtures held the possibility of causing serious accidents.

7. It must not "creep." Certain materials in common use had a strong tendency to leak out of systems which were tight enough to hold water but not tight enough to hold these materials. The new product, it was felt, must have *less tendency to leak than water.* Consequently, if a car could hold water it would hold the anti-freeze.

8. It must be packaged as a concentrated product. Many of the products which the public was using, because of their thick, heavy nature in the concentrated form, were sold as water-diluted solutions. The cost of canning and shipping plain water was thus borne by the public. Obviously, if a concentrated product could be packaged and sold the user could be saved that expense. Furthermore, the public had no way of telling how much of these diluted solutions was anti-freeze material and how much was ordinary water. Some brands contained as much as 55% plain water: others contained less. It was decided, therefore, that the new product must be concentrated. Thus the public could be sure of buying a standard product, always the same and always of known value.

9. It must be economical. The laboratories which developed the new product were not interested in low first-cost per gallon. They *were* interested in low cost per season. It was felt that car owners who had been buying boil-away anti-freeze on the installment plan, a few quarts at a time, would not object to a relatively high first-cost if the *all-season* cost were low. The new product, therefore, was priced to cost, for an average winter season, no more than the cost of boil-away anti-freeze.

Thus was developed Eveready Prestone, the only anti-freeze which meets *all* these requirements. But laboratory effort did not stop with that.

A NEW AND IMPROVED PRODUCT AT A LOWER PRICE

Further research developed the product to a point where it gave protection not only against freezing but also against rust and corrosion in the cooling-system. And such is the *new* Eveready Prestone. Its use reduces the corrosive action of water on the metals of the cooling-system as follows: brass, copper, solder, aluminum and zinc, 75%; cast iron, 95%. No other "treated" anti-freeze compares with Eveready Prestone for the prevention of rust and corrosion.

The new Eveready Prestone has been reduced in price. It now offers by far the safest and most economical protection against both freezing and corrosion. The car owner who uses Eveready Prestone is assured of complete protection through all weather changes, freedom from worry and the trouble of replacements, and a clean, rust-free radiator. He insures his car, not only against a freeze-up, but also against the costly repairs that follow a rust-clogged and corroded cooling-system. He prolongs the life of his car.

• • •

National Carbon Company, Inc., Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, New York, N. Y.

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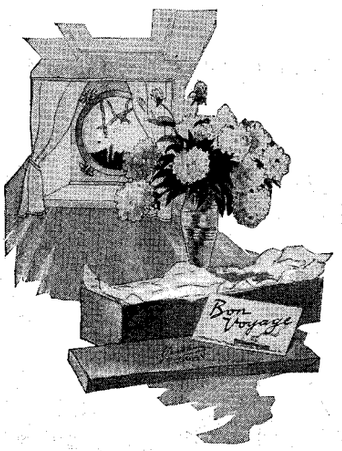

Flowers for the LIVING

MAYBE you have been in the habit of thinking of Life Insurance as something to die for, rather than worth living for.

Many John Hancock policyholders, enjoying incomes made possible through Life Insurance, have come to know the meaning of "flowers for the living."

Last year this Company paid to living policyholders nearly 54 Million Dollars — or 20 Million Dollars more than its total payments in death claims!

Some of those who received this money are young, pursuing an education made available by the funds from endowment policies; others are older, engaging in vocations for which their life insurance savings have provided the capital; still others are enjoying the leisure their life insurance provides to travel, to pursue their favorite avocations, or to settle down in their homes in comfort and away from the rush of the workaday world.

They all know how well worth living for is Life Insurance. In their case it has truly provided "Flowers for the Living." It can do the same for you. Our booklet, "My Financial Problems," tells how.

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Please send me your booklet, "My Financial Problems."

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L. D. 11-32

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Turning Bossy and a Truck of Spuds Into an A. B.

"THE lowing herd" wound slowly, not o'er the lea, but along the campus paths of Louisiana State University straight to Prexy's office door. They were urged along by a pretty seventeen-year-old plantation girl astride her black horse, Satan.

Students materialized seemingly out of nowhere to enjoy and acclaim the spectacle. They mingled rousing cheers with the mooing of the cattle.

The confused carnival sound penetrated even to the sanctum of President James Monroe Smith. That dignitary, who, we are assured, can both "talk a streak in ancient Greek," and cast an accurately appraising eye over a bit of beef on the hoof, hurried out to investigate the to-do.

Illustration by courtesy of *The American Weekly*

Prexy Smith Greets Miss Percy, Satan, and the Collegiate Cows

Miss Elena Percy, a plantation owner's daughter, hopped from Satan's back and faced Dr. Smith while her nine bovine charges nibbled the campus grass, and the assembled students listened as she began her sales talk.

"I HAVE brought you these nine Hereford cows, which are of the same blood as your own Louisiana State University herd," she said, according to a writer in *The American Weekly*. "They are sired by L. S. U. Domino, who was sired by Domino, the Grand Champion Hereford of the United States. I helped raise them myself."

Dr. Smith, we read, "accepted the herd at a valuation of $250. Of this, $40 was immediately charged off against entrance fees. The rest will go for tuition, a room in one of the dormitories and board at the University dining-hall.

"Miss Freshman Co-ed Percy is now all fixt for most everything except books, clothes, and face powder for the entire nine months of the college year. Her nine Herefords were persuaded to stop nibbling the campus grass and driven off to the agricultural department. For a while they will be represented at the college cafeteria in the form of milk, and perhaps later as beef."

IT'S a trend! In these days, when jobs and money are scarce, "some American colleges [notably Louisiana State University and Illinois Wesleyan at Bloomington, Illinois] are permitting their students to pay entrance, tuition, dormitory charges, and even board bills in produce of the farm, almost anything from wheat, oats, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, beets, corn, and rice to pigs, cows, chickens, and horses." Reading on:

Almost everything in the way of food is being cheered by the college youth just now, but when the farmer boys and girls begin delivering the goods for the second semester instalment it may be different. If the previous contributions have run too much to one line, such as pork, there may be boos and hisses for those who unload any more pigs on their Alma Mater.

After his barter of beef for knowledge, the president had hardly settled down to the normal routine of running a college when he was again disturbed by cheers accompanied by squawks and cackling.

Sophomore Everett Knight had clattered up in an old flivver loaded down with chicken crates containing thirty Rhode Island Red hens whose egg-laying virtues and blue-blooded ancestry he explained eloquently to his president.

The other students thought his speech superior to that of Miss Percy, but Dr. Smith ordered the purser of the university to credit him with only $28. However, Everett was satisfied because that was just enough, together with a scholarship he had won and waiting on a college table for his meals, to get him through his second year.

Knight received an ovation from his fellow students, because chicken and eggs are popular.

However, if the fricassee and gumbo are

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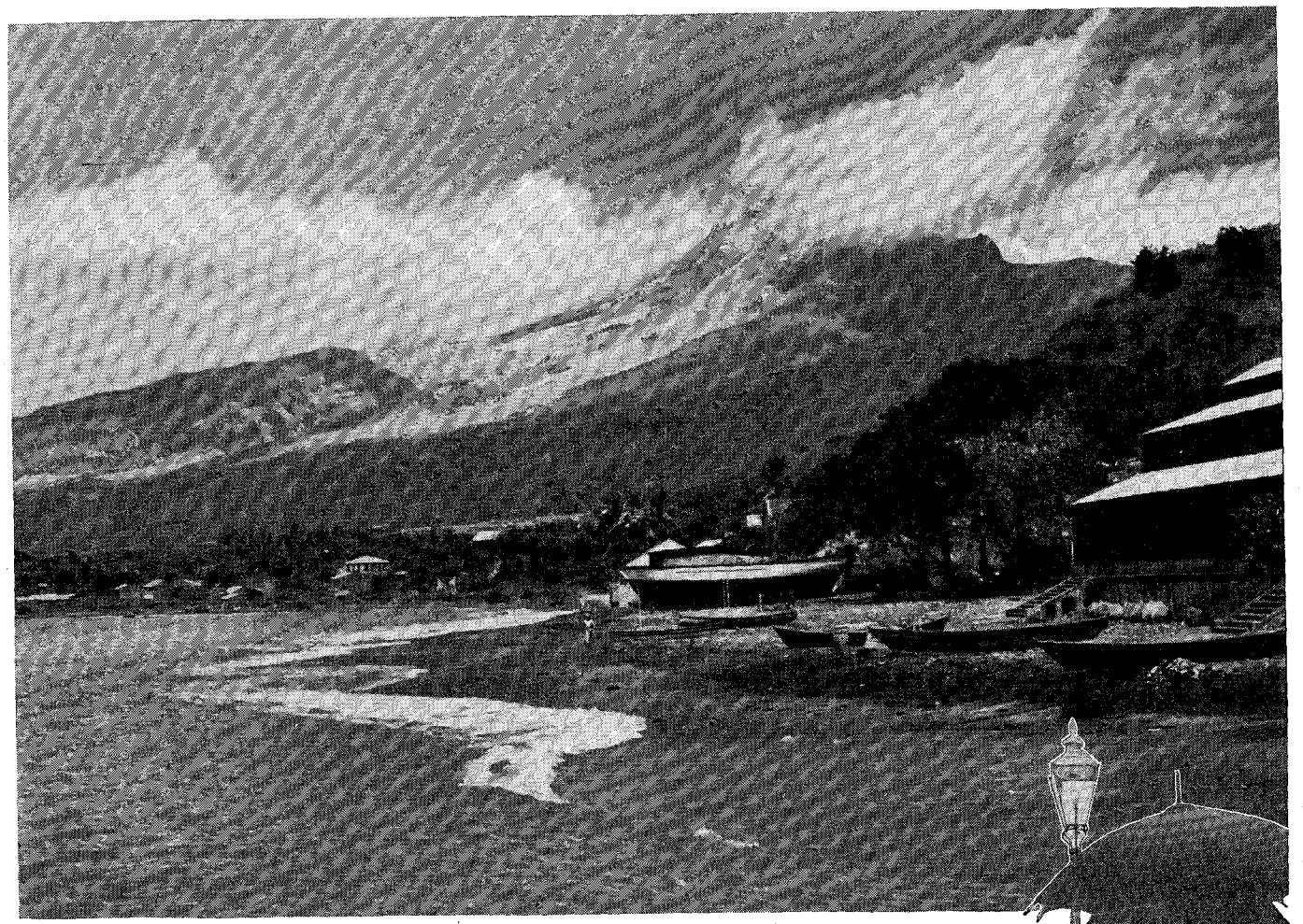
BLUE SKIES . . . AND THE SPANISH MAIN



St. Thomas (Virgin Islands) . . . Fort de France, St. Pierre (Martinique)
Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) . . . . La Guayra, Puerto Cabello (Venezuela)
Willemstad (Curaçao) . . . . Colon (Canal Zone) . . . . Havana (Cuba)

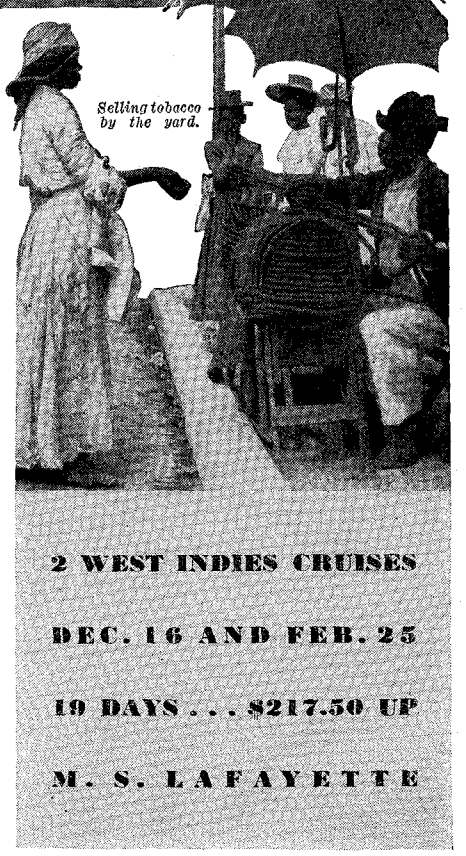
ABOUT Christmas-time, people are getting restless. They're looking longingly southward, to lands and seas where the sun shines golden in midwinter . . . to the blue Caribbean and its fascinating West Indies.

At Martinique, Mt. Pelee rises to smoky heights from palmy, tropic grandeur. . . . The little French shops abound in interesting knick-knacks. St. Thomas, Trinidad, La Guayra, and Curaçao are full of bright scenes and buccaneering memories . . . at Colon: the canal, Old Panama, and a gay lunch at the Miramar Club. . . . And fair Havana has delights for those who wish to dine or dance.

A West Indies Cruise forms an ideal break in the cold dreariness of Winter . . . and such a cruise aboard the beautiful *Lafayette* is a treat for the most sophisticated traveler. This new and popular cabin liner will sail twice to the West Indies. A Christmas Cruise leaves New York December 16th for 19 days. The second leaves on February 25th.

The *Lafayette* is famous for her delicious cuisine . . . for the beauty of her salons . . . and for the modernity of all her appointments. She will be a most comfortable, delightful, economical home for those lucky ones who would sail away from Winter . . . to *blue skies and the Spanish Main.*

See your travel agent. He will gladly help arrange one of these cruises for you. . . . French Line, 19 State Street, New York City.



French Line

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS: PARIS, November 11, December 9 • CHAMPLAIN, November 26, December 23 • DE GRASSE, December 6, January 3 • ROCHAMBEAU, November 26

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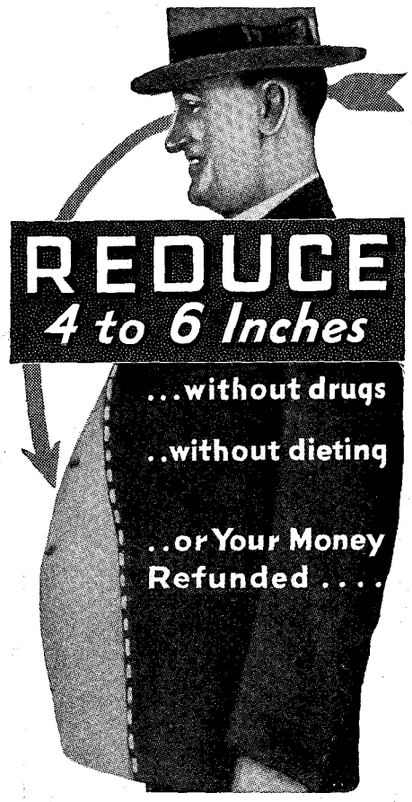

"I wore the Director Belt and reduced my waistline from 42 to 33 inches. Practically all adipose tissue can surely be eliminated by its faithful use. I have recommended it to many of my patients."
(Signed) R. A. LOWELL
Physician and Surgeon

DIRECTOR Helps Nature

Waistline Inches Smaller

How Director Works

Improve Your Appearance

Renew Your Vigor

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Loose, fallen abdominal muscles go back where they belong. Then the movements of your body cause a gentle, changing pressure on the abdomen, bringing results similar to regular massage. Thus, Director aids nature to promote regularity without the use of harsh, irritating cathartics.

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not so good this winter he must expect to be "razzed" by the university's 3,800 undergraduates.

If the various athletic teams do not measure up to expectations, Miss Percy, Mr. Knight, and the others who have provided the grub for the training tables may expect to be blamed for it.

Miriam McMillen, Crowley, Louisiana, delivered two bales of cotton to pay for her year's study in the School of Music, while other students have notified the authorities that they expect to bring sirup, rice, and many other farm products of the section.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN, too, decided that the plan might be worth trying, and more colleges are reported intending to swap produce for learning.

Should it be successful, "it may be rated as one of the cleverest moves to fight the depression," says the writer, continuing:

But then college faculties are supposed to contain the country's brainiest men, and it is about time they passed out some good ideas. Anyhow, it is the biggest news of the year on the campus and down on the farm.

Most colleges run a commons or public dining-hall where most of the undergraduates eat at cost. The boys might as well eat up the carrots and turnips from their own farms as buy these things from the market, after freight, middlemen's commissions, and other expenses have been added to what they originally cost.

The professors, tutors, instructors, janitors, carpenters, steam-fitters, and the rest of the crew usually eat at home with their families. But, if they wish to hold their jobs, they will probably follow their president's example, buy from the college and have it charged against their pay checks.

Of course, families that like beef and lamb and never eat pork may find their college spirit somewhat strained if that is about all there is in the way of meat for months at a time.

However, it is better than being out of a job and not eating at all.

Even consuming all they can around the campus, the colleges do not hope to eat it all up at home. But they have plans for getting rid of the rest in other ways.

The loyal alumni who used to write the regular checks live mostly in and around half a dozen of the nearest large cities. These once prosperous givers can no longer afford to give anything, but they will all manage to buy a turkey for Thanksgiving, and probably another for Christmas.

A letter from Prexy, telling him "never mind the cash this year but please, for the old college's sake, buy one of its turkeys at the regular retail rate per pound," is not likely to be refused.

When the college has lined up all its possible customers in the near-by cities it can ship its turkeys by car-load, and there will be alumni on the railroad who will see that the birds arrive on time and in good condition. Some more alumni can show their college spirit and also renew old acquaintance by putting the birds into their own cars and making deliveries. No manufacturing plant has such possibilities.

When the alumni have been worked for all they are worth, there may still be a residue in some lines, and we may read some day that President Hopkins, of Dartmouth, being long on the maple sirup and cider of New Hampshire, has swapped some with Georgia U. in return for some

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fine old Southern "hog and hominy" and molasses. The irreducible residue will simply have to be dumped on the market for what it will bring.

MORE than 100 youths of Central Illinois "have so far taken advantage of Illinois Wesleyan's 'produce for tuition' offer," *The American Weekly* reports as its account runs on:

The university has been loaded up pretty heavily with oats, wheat and corn, some of which has been stored in elevators. Much, however, was still in the growing stage, but pledged for delivery after the fall harvest.

One of those to take advantage of the offer was John Dickinson, of Abingdon, who wanted to do three extra hours per week, which would cost extra. For this he delivered forty bushels of his father's potatoes, which were stored in the girls' dormitories. The coeds were not especially enthusiastic, because potatoes are starchy and supposed to make one's figure too plump. The university drew the line at things that can not be eaten. Therefore, an ambitious young woman in Missouri, who offered duck feathers had to be turned down, and so did another who offered pelts from her father's fox farm.

Opening day was enlivened by the escape onto the campus of a hog that one of the freshmen was offering the Dean instead of the usual legal tender. There was a merry chase around the college by the delighted boys, who finally returned the porker to its owner to be weighed. The young man claimed that ten pounds had been run off in the chase. This was allowed as no more than fair, in consideration of all the amusement and exercise the beast had furnished.

As usual, there is nothing new under the sun and the early records of Harvard and of England's Oxford show that they have accepted pork, flour, beans, lumber, stone, and labor in place of cash, during hard times. It is quite customary for boys to work their way through college by their own labor, but sometimes when his father is a skilled mechanic, it is possible for the student to work his way through by father's labor, instead of just "working" the old gentleman for the money.

What's in a Name? The Moscow City Directory

THE Soviet custom of combining one syllable each from a group of Russian words to make a single word, "usually in cases of names of government departments and organizations, has produced the twenty-nine-letter appellation Mosobljeldorshosporttransport," according to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow. Further—

It is a contraction of the Russian words meaning "Moscow Province Railroad, Highway, and River Transport Bureau."

Some of the combinations now holding a definite place in the Soviet lexicon are:

"Narkominydel," Commissariat for Foreign Affairs; "Narkomtrud," Commissariat for Labor; "Narkomsnab," Commissariat for Supply; "Sovnarkom," Council of People's Commissars; "Narkomzem," Commissariat for Agriculture, "Narkomput," Commissariat for Transport; "Gosizdat," State Publishing Society.

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It also makes available the excitement and adventure that Short-Wave broadcasts provide . . . police calls, airplanes and airports, amateur stations, ships at sea *and*, under favorable conditions, the adventurous thrill of listening to *direct* broadcasts from foreign stations located all over the world. These thrilling programs are *below* the range of *ordinary* radios.

As pioneers of the *first* simplified radio to combine *both standard and short-wave reception*, Stewart-Warner, in the Magic Dial, has carried this development still farther—simplifying World-Wide Reception to a point never before thought possible.

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But to know all that Stewart-Warner Leadership brings to you today, go to your dealer—see these magnificent radios—find out all about the Magic Dial and other Stewart-Warner outstanding developments. Descriptive booklet for the asking. Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago, U. S. A., and Belleville, Ont., Canada.

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in table and console type—exquisite examples of furniture maker's art encase these history-making radios. They offer outstanding proof of the power of Stewart-Warner to create dollar-for-dollar values. Think of it! —'Round-the-World Radios as low as $64.95. Other attractive models as low as . . $44.95

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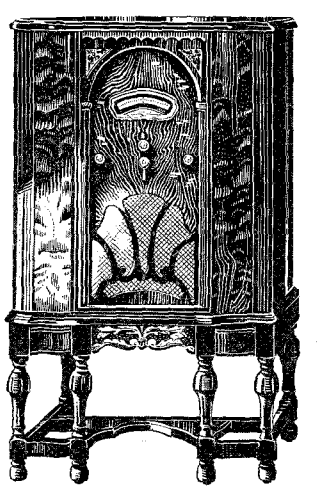

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Murder in the jury room

THE one male juror's horrible pipe was the motive. Even in the most sensitive gatherings of women, a well-tempered pipe with mild tobacco will earn a verdict of not guilty. Women love pipes . . . . . but they must be mellow, friendly ones that give out sweet, friendly smoke. That's where Sir Walter Raleigh's mild mixture of rare Burleys comes in. It is full bodied and flavorful . . . yet in its whole life of phenomenal popularity it has never brought about a jury-room murder—not even a domestic squabble. Try it.

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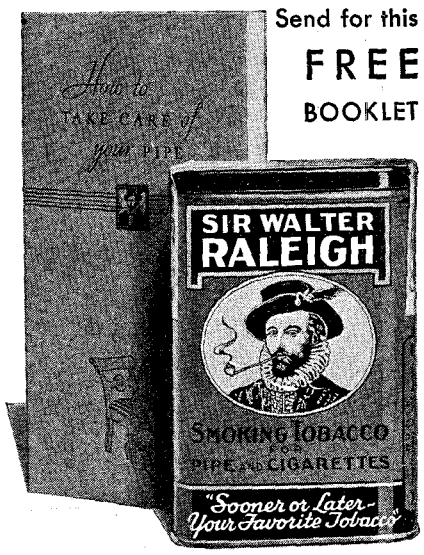

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It's 15¢—AND IT'S MILDER

Frank Ward O'Malley, Brightest of "The Sun's" Rays

"KINDLY, strikingly handsome, but, all things considered, an all-around flop." Thus harshly the late Frank Ward O'Malley epitomized his career. But the friends of this brightest star of the old New York *Sun's* reportorial galaxy will not have it so.

He was "one of the best reporters America has ever known," according to H. L. Mencken, no mean reporter himself, as quoted in the New York *Times*. And *The Sun* of to-day said of him that "no contemporary surpassed Frank Ward O'Malley in the technique of the reporter's art. While in the writing of straight news

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"A Bright and Shining Star"

Thus "Editor and Publisher" characterized Frank Ward O'Malley, the "Sun's" great reporter.

he was excellent, his nation-wide reputation came from his ability to treat grave and gay subjects with perfect balance. His pathos was never bathos; his humor was flavored with the right proportions of exaggeration and surprize. *The Sun*, on which he served for thirteen years, records with sorrow the passing of a blithe and brave spirit."

MR. O'MALLEY'S self-written obituary, produced a number of years before his death in Tours, France, contained other biographical data than the opening sentence above. But it was all set down in the same spirit of burlesque. It has been published in numerous papers recently, and we quote *The Times's* version:

"Got as far as the first year in Wilkes-Barre High School. Flopped.

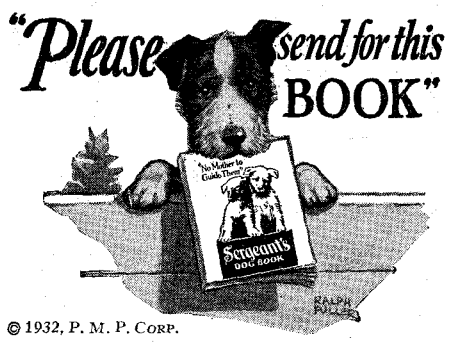
"Entered old Art Students' League in Washington, but loafed that year in Senate Gallery. Flopped.

"Three years at Notre Dame University, mostly managing football team. Flopped.

"Four years an art student in Philadelphia, devoting most of the time to studies of esthetic anatomy at Trocadero Burlesque Theater.

"Commercial illustrator in New York

"Please send for this BOOK"



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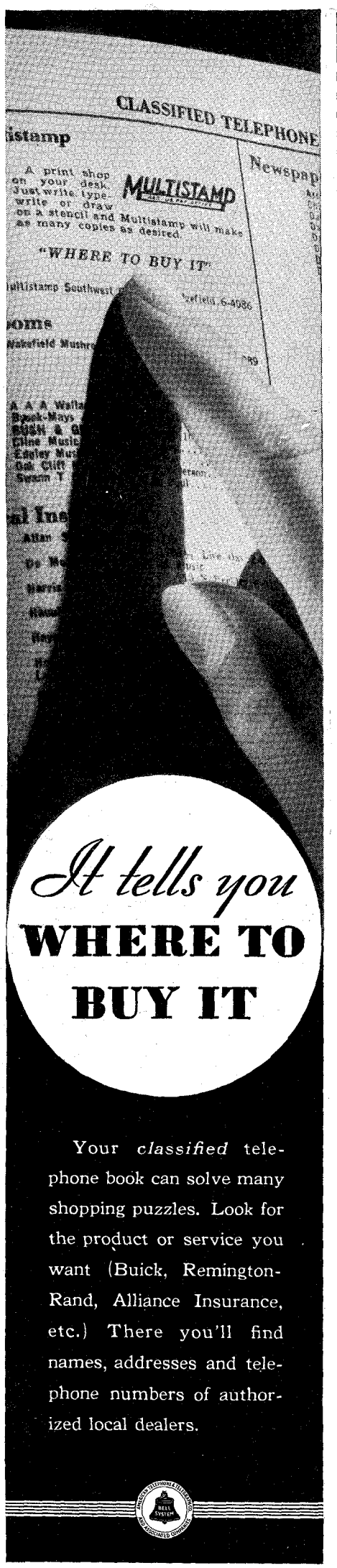

for four years, drawing full-length portraits of vacuum cleaners and canned soup.

"Reporter, New York *Morning Sun*, for fourteen years, thirteen of which were spent in Jack's Restaurant.

"Had two plays, 'The Head of the House' and 'A Certain Party,' produced on Broadway. Both were terrible flops.

"Wrote two books, the 'War Whirl in Washington' and 'The Swiss Family O'Malley,' the entire first editions of which are still on sale.

"Father of two children, who fortunately take after their mother.

"Left *The Morning Sun* in 1919 to do magazine writing, whereupon the paper promptly blew up.

"Kindly, strikingly handsome, but, all things considered, an all-around flop."

During his *Sun* days, O'Malley was a never-failing blessing to his paper. On dull Mondays, the New York *Herald Tribune* recalls, the man at the desk would say in desperation: "Frank, go out and dig us up a piece." And so:

Mr. O'Malley, familiar with every stone in the tortuous expanse of Broadway, would go forth and return to brighten the lives of *Sun* readers with a column or more of jocular trivialities.

He was a fixture in such departed temples of mirth as Shanley's, Jack's, Joel's, and the Knickerbocker bar, which he dubbed the Forty-second Street Country Club.

He consorted with Irvin S. Cobb, Wilson Mizner, H. L. Mencken, Will Irwin, James G. Huneker, and Richard Harding Davis, introducing the latter, one New Year's Eve, to Bessie McCoy, the "Yama Yama girl," who later became Mrs. Davis.

He coined, according to legend, the phrase "Life is one damned thing after another." Policemen and politicians knew him. His stories, tho they were seldom headed by a by-line, achieved instant recognition on the morning of their publication, for *The Sun*, in those days, came out with the sun.

During the last ten years Mr. O'Malley continued to attract his share of attention, principally through his nicely worded indictments of Prohibition.

[Our readers will recall the controversy provoked about three years ago, and reported in The Digest, by his acid comments on this subject.]

He discovered Europe late in life, and fell in love with it.

"I have come to France where there is no hypocrisy," he said once, returning to alien shores after a brief stay in the United States.

"I expect to spend the winter on the Riviera, watching the millionaires match millions in building casinos. Perhaps, meanwhile, the United States will regain its freedom. Perhaps every one will learn to mind his own business, and not bother about what his neighbor drinks."

Mr. O'Malley was famous for his story (now included in many text-books on journalism) of the murder by a thug of Policeman Gene Sheehan. It appeared in *The Sun* on October 23, 1907. At the time of O'Malley's death the paper reprinted parts of it, and we here reproduce the concluding paragraphs. The mother of the murdered officer is speaking:

"You know how he was killed, of course, and how— Now let me talk about it

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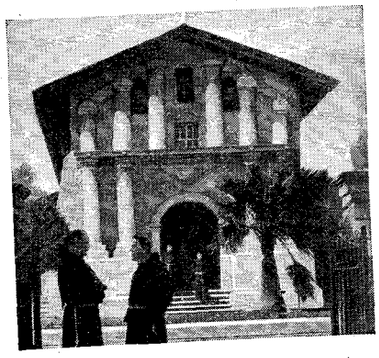


children, if I want to. I promised you, didn't I, that I wouldn't cry any more or carry on? Well, it was five o'clock this morning when a boy rang the bell here at the house, and I looked out the window and said:

"'Is Gene dead?'

"'No, ma'am,' answered the lad; 'but they told me to tell you he was hurt in a fire and is in the hospital.'

"Jerry, my other boy, had opened the door for the lad, and was talking to him while I drest a bit. And then I walked down-stairs and saw Jerry standing silent under the gaslight; and I said again, 'Jerry, is Gene dead?' And he said 'Yes,' and he went out.

"After a while I went down to the Oak Street station myself, because I couldn't wait for Jerry to come back. The policemen all stopt talking when I came in, and then one of them told me it was against the rules to show me Gene at that time; but I knew the policeman only thought I'd break down.

"I promised him I wouldn't carry on, and he took me into a room and let me see Gene. It was Gene."

ANOTHER O'Malley stand-by, we read as we return to *The Herald Tribune*, was the Larry Mulligan Ball, for which the reporter always kept at hand the following standard lead:

"All roads led to the Terrace Gardens last night, where the Larry Mulligan Association held its annual high carnival. Champagne flowed like water. Amid garlands of flowers and the sweet strains of the light fantastic, leading Tammany statesmen, the city's more prominent wine agents and song-pluggers, and the élite of the Bowery danced the hours away with their lovely ladies.

"The injured:

"BURKE, Eddie—Third and fourth chins scarified by high-set diamond ring.

"EASTMAN, Monk—Compound fracture of brass knuckles. Removed to Police Headquarters, where Mr. Eastman was identified as unknown.

"DONOVAN, Trailing Arbutus Biggie—Other eye also closed. Removed to Considine's, to Churchill's, to Jack's, to etc., etc., etc."

SOME of O'Malley's first and best humor was woven about a mythical craft, the good ship *Wobble*, which *The Times* explains thus:

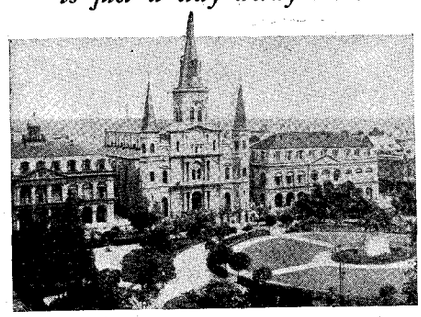
There came a cablegram into New York newspaper offices, one day, announcing that a ship was being towed into Bermuda in distress.

The last word of the cable was "Wobble," and a certain paper printed a long description of the ship. It developed that "Wobble" was a code word meaning "cable instructions."

That was too much for Mr. O'Malley, so he sat down and wrote many, many stories about this ship, which had only one paddle-wheel, and was therefore difficult to navigate, and which was commanded by *Capt. Heinie Hassenpfeffer*. It carried cargoes of subways and artesian wells, and sometimes got lost in Michigan or the Hippodrome.

Its chief officer was not quite sane because as a second-story man he had sought new fields in Africa and found the houses were only one story high. The *Wobble* lasted for years.

America's Most Interesting City is just a day away . . .



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On the Slave Block in "Golden Samarkand"

A HUNDRED yelling Turkoman raiders, bent on the capture of human merchandise for Central Asian slave markets, attacked in the darkness.

The inhabitants of the village on the Russo-Afghan frontier, on the road to "Golden Samarkand," defended themselves bravely but briefly. The rifles of attackers and attacked "spat viciously." Flashes of flame spurted in the darkness. Men fell in the streets and rolled "like sacks of corn down the slopes of the hills. The shrieks of women mingled with the savage laughter of the man-lifters."

The battle was soon over and the slavers were on their way with their human loot.

They had secured, altho they did not know it, one item of booty they had not counted on—Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah, an upper-class Afghan. The Sirdar is the author of a number of books on Asia, and is now a member of the Afghan legation in London. He tells the "almost incredible" story of his capture, sale as a slave, and escape from bondage, in the current *Good Housekeeping*. It is a tale as thrilling as *Eliza's* famous crossing of the ice.

The Sirdar had wandered into this wild and "insalubrious" territory in his "usual charmingly casual manner," for the same reason that people swim the English Channel and fly the Atlantic. He wanted adventure. This time he found plenty.

He was wounded in the fight at the village where he had been stopping, and in whose defense he had joined. Rendered unconscious, he did not come to his senses until the next morning.

THEN he found himself at the oasis of Kizil Kum, miles away from where he had been the previous night. Near a stack of wood "three women and an aged man were being questioned about the escape of their relatives. Behind the rocky platform eight young men were being untied so that they could have a bowl of soup." The Sirdar's "had been upset during the period of his unconsciousness." The sun was already hot, he tells us as he continues his tale:

My garments stuck to my body, and here and there were reddened in color. I scarcely knew whether I stood on my head or my feet. The desert-brewed ale which they wanted to pour into my mouth I spat at them—and earned a kick for it. So exhausted was I that even the position of my wounds was unknown to me.

Then four hefty men got hold of me and resorted to the original method of forcible feeding. For three days I was subjected to the process of "taming," that is, being fed forcibly and then tied up again.

On the fourth day, when some strength had been gathered and my wounds had been drest, I swore in the choicest terms of the desert; then the mulberry switch was liberally applied upon my back, so that I might know that slaves can not indulge in

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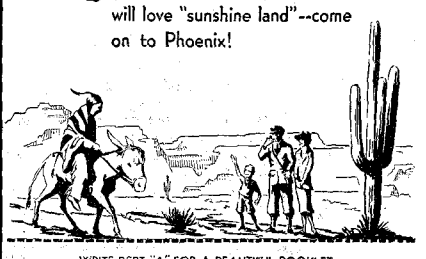

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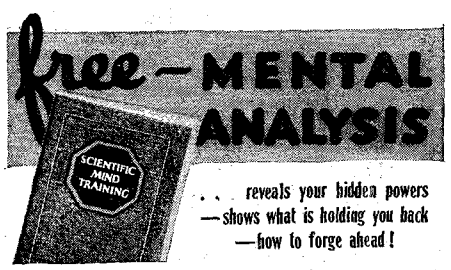

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bad language—toward their captors, at any rate.

As escape was impossible, I resigned myself cheerfully to fate and marched on foot every inch of the long road to "Golden Samarkand," to be sold in the market-place there. There was one advantage in the situation: they fed me well and gave me double water rations, and, if you have been through the back desert of Kizil Kum, you will know what a blessing water is. They treated me in this manner, for they thought I would fetch a good price in the slave market.

Fourteen days' journey brought us to the outskirts of the town of Samarkand. Altho I did not dread being sold to an unknown master, from whose clutches I could get out, to escape thereafter to Afghanistan or Persia presented difficulties to my mind, as, in either case, it would be necessary to pass the slave traders' country.

It was a hot afternoon when, in the suburbs of Samarkand, our captors swelled the throng with three male and two female slaves. In the city itself the slaves were not sold publicly, so that in order to carry on this trade it was necessary to get up a fair, which was ostensibly an ordinary village fair for the public, but was, in reality, the largest slave market in Turkestan. One by one the slaves were put up for auction. The women fetched the record price of £30 each, while a robust youth, a fellow captive of mine, was sold for only half as much.

THE fun of the fair was in full swing. Engrossed in the color and movement of the spectacle, the Sirdar, while his companions were being sold, almost forgot that he, too, was a human chattel, bound for the auction block. He was roused from his revery by a rude tug at his sleeve, and a voice that commanded:

"Mount the steps. It is thy turn to be sold."

Meekly I ascended the three steps of the tumble-down public water cistern. Hundreds were passing and repassing before me, but not a soul took pity or considered it worth his while to make a bid. To European minds such a sale of unfortunate human beings is incredible, but these are actual facts.

For hours together no one would even make a bid for me; an old Turkoman lady would not even exchange her nag for me. At long last, some one threw his handkerchief over the hand of my captor, under which their hands met, and thus the deal was secretly fixt for £4, and a horse, and I became the slave of an old merchant, who promptly asked me to follow him to draw water from the adjoining well for his womenfolk.

When the fierceness of the heat had abated a little with dusk, and the old merchant and his ladies had eaten well and rested, a baby was given to me to carry, but when the infant did not like the look of me and tore savagely at my cheeks, its mother took it back, and the old merchant gave me his prize fighting-cock to carry while I accompanied him through the fair.

THAT night the Sirdar slept on hay in a tiny cell. But it was neither his cramped quarters nor other discomforts that kept him awake, he tells us as he continues in *Good Housekeeping:*

As I wanted to escape, I was afraid to sleep and began to devise schemes. By

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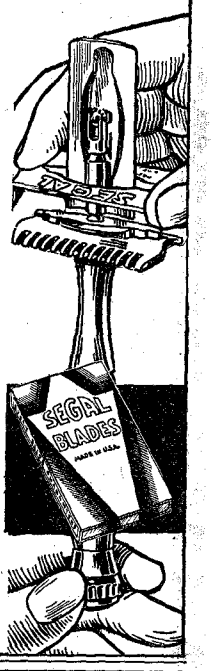

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the time it was daybreak I had worked out the details. I should go, I thought, by the direct desert route toward the Caspian Sea; not the day after to-morrow, nor to-morrow, but that day I should escape.

Early in the forenoon my master ordered me to set about sweeping the courtyard, where in the afternoon a cock-fighting contest was to take place. I could hear another slave going round the bazaar, shouting:

"To the cock-fight! To the cock-fight go all the brave and the young, my sweet ones!"

Soon the shopkeepers put up their shutters, and the place was crowded. A circle of about eighteen feet in diameter was drawn in the center of the courtyard, and a peg was driven in the middle of it.

Old and young brought their birds to the contest. A cock was thrown in the arena, and a cry arose from the spectators. The rival parties shouted, urging on their respective birds.

Occasionally the sympathizers of various parties engaged in a free fight. Each round of the contest never lasted longer than six minutes. Betting was heavy on these fights, altho it was done in a curious manner. A man would sell an old whip or a saddle or a walking-stick to another man, a bookie, for, say, twenty or forty times the value of the article, and whisper the name of his fancied cock. The surplus of the actual cost of the article was "on the bird"—so that it often happened that the winner received a camel in return for the old whip which he had staked.

The game was proceeding fast and furiously when I bolted and never looked back. An old nag in the back premises helped me, and by sundown I was many miles from Samarkand.

As the entire winnings of my master happened to be with me, I bought a fairly decent camel, when the desert was reached, to carry me on my journey westward to the shores of the Caspian Sea.

A Baffled Treasure Hunter

Recently we wanted a complete copy of the Constitution of the United States, and for purposes of accuracy, we applied to Headquarters. We sent our request with 25 cents to the State Department at Washington. After a lapse of more than a week, we got the following letter, elaborately typed and signed:

"The receipt is acknowledged of the letter of August 26, 1932, from your office enclosing 25 cents in stamps and requesting a copy of the Constitution of the United States. As the Department of State does not have any copies of the Constitution available for distribution your letter and the stamps which were enclosed therewith are being referred to appropriate action to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, this city, who is the authorized distributor of government publications."

Another five days passed. Then an envelop came from the Government Printing Office, returning our 25 cents and stating that "the publications not sent on your order are exhausted." We take this to mean that the supply of printed copies of the Constitution is exhausted. We hope it doesn't mean that the Constitution itself is exhausted by the strain put upon it in recent years. In any case, we ourselves are exhausted by our effort to get from our Government the document from which that Government derives its powers. So if you catch us doing or saying anything unconstitutional, don't send us to jail for it. We wouldn't know. —*Judge.*

A Clever Wife Turned Him to Pipe Smoking

George Newton Finds it a Wise Move. First Time He Ever Really Smoked a Pipe

Calls it New Friend

Makes Plan Now to Convince a Couple of His Friends

One of the most gracious letters written about Edgeworth comes from George A. Newton of Elmira, New York. Read what he says:

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Feb. 18, 1932

Larus & Bro. Co.
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Gentlemen:

Among a number of other helpful and good things which my wife finds in her magazine, "Good Housekeeping," she found and took advantage of your generous offer for me to try your tobacco. It is the first time I have ever really smoked a pipe. I have used your tobacco before, in cheap pipes, but did not realize, till I read what you say in the accompanying circular, that it was the varnish and filler in the pipe and not the tobacco that made my mouth sore and upset my stomach.

I want you to know that I am indeed grateful to you for presenting myself and Edgeworth to each other, in such a manner that I can now realize that I made this mistake of previously making Edgeworth's acquaintance in bad company. Now I have that feeling which comes to every man when he finds he has a new friend.

I am now a booster for Edgeworth and would like to convince a couple of friends of the worth of my new friend. Thanking you for many contented hours to come,

I am sincerely,
Geo. A. Newton

Edgeworth is a blend of high grade burley leaf, fine in quality, cut especially for pipes, always uniform in flavor. You can buy Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed or Edgeworth Plug Slice in all sizes from the 15c pocket package to the pound humidor tin. Or, if you would like to try a sample packet free of charge, drop a line to Larus & Bro. Co., 102 S. 22d Street, Richmond, Va. Free sample gladly sent.

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Roosevelt Bags 41 States Out of 48

(*Continued from Page 9*)

Unusual interest is being shown this year in the group of small but zealous political parties whose Presidential candidates have no idea of reaching the White House.

They are all, according to Allen Raymond in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "looking forward to November 8 to set new records in vote-getting." Thus:

The Socialists, the Communists, the Farmer-Laborites, the Socialist-Labor party, and the reborn Prohibitionist party, which sees accomplished Prohibition vanishing, are all in full swing of arduous campaigning.

If the first returns for the minor parties, published last week by THE LITERARY DIGEST, are any criterion, all these minor parties of protest will increase their votes enormously over the 1928 figures, and that is what they set out to accomplish.

There is some reason to believe the Socialist party, led by a nationally known and widely admired candidate, will poll 2,000,000 votes or more. It hopes for 2,500,000.

On the basis of early straw-vote returns, the Communists may poll 200,000, as against 48,770 in 1928.

It looks as if Verne L. Reynolds, Social-Laborite, who received only 21,603 votes in 1928, will boost that figure slightly, to perhaps 25,000, and "Gen." Jacob S. Coxey, Farmer-Laborite, may run up the 1928 figure of the Farmer-Labor party, which was 6,390, to 50,000 or perhaps 60,000 in 1932.

Just what parties will be hurt by the "protest" vote is a matter of dispute. It is the contention of some of the Democratic leaders that theirs is the great party of protest in this election. The Socialists, however, who have turned their guns on Governor Roosevelt quite as freely as they have on President Hoover, believe they will cut more heavily into the normal Democratic vote than they will into the Republican.

The 2,500,000 votes which the Socialist party expects to roll up for Norman Thomas will have been obtained, if they materialize, not only by reason of the depression and rising criticism of both major parties, but by one of the most grueling campaign tours ever undertaken by a Presidential candidate.

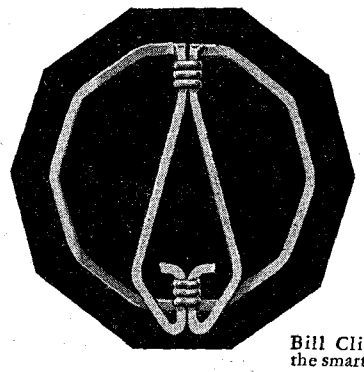
MR. THOMAS has been on the road in a second-hand automobile almost constantly since July, we are told. Further:

He has traveled, with Mrs. Thomas as secretary and chauffeur, from Maine to California and through most of the States in the Union. "Publicity agents eat too much," was Mrs. Thomas's explanation of why they carried no other retinue. The candidate's tour has been self-supporting and has paid a profit to the National Socialist party and to local Socialist organizations which have staged rallies with the Presidential candidate as the star attraction.

At some of the rallies admission has been charged. At all others collections have been taken, with 40 per cent. of the returns going to the national party treasury in Chicago and the other 60 per cent. going to the local organization.

Returning to New York City, he swung west through the "farm strike" area, and then trailed Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt

HINTS! For *his* Christmas



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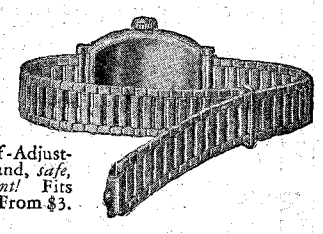

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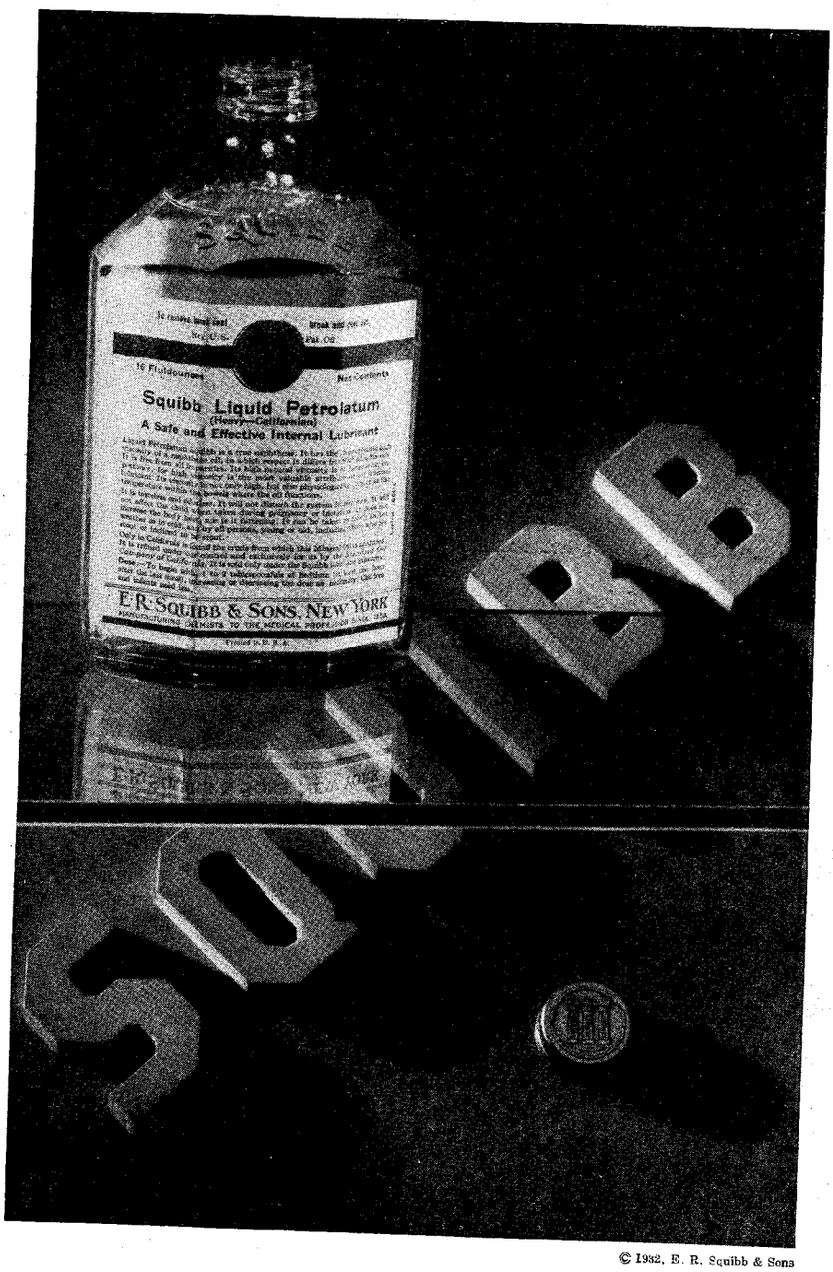

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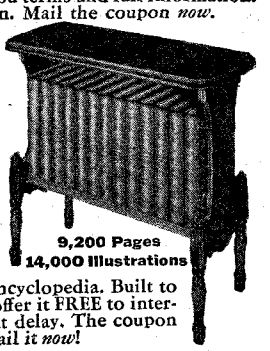

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from Portland, Oregon, and Spokane, Washington, down the Pacific coast to Los Angeles. In Los Angeles 10,000 persons heard him.

The final rally of the national party here will be at Madison Square Garden, November 3.

Now for the Communists. Not in the thirteen years since the American Communist party was formed, Mr. Raymond assures us, has it conducted so extensive a campaign or had such high hopes of making a real impression on the national mind as in this election. We learn that C. A. Hathaway, national chairman of the campaign committee, laughed at the 13,469 Communist votes counted in an earlier report of the LITERARY DIGEST poll, which would indicate his party might get 190,000 or 200,000 votes on Election Day." Said Chairman Hathaway:

"We hope to get 500,000, but that wouldn't be our real support in the country. So many people have been forced to move to new districts because of the depression that thousands who might otherwise vote for us are disfranchised. There is disfranchisement of the Negro in the South, but we are going to surprize people with our vote in Negro districts."

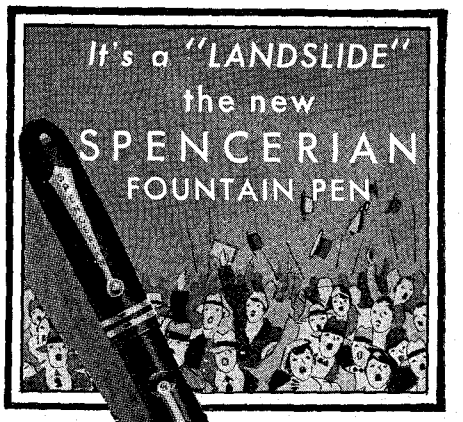
MR. RAYMOND relates that the party's Presidential candidate, William Z. Foster, made seventy addresses, from Maine to Los Angeles, prior to the heart attack which interrupted his campaign several weeks ago. He adds:

Communist leaders here hope he will be able to speak in the final rally of the party at Madison Square Garden on November 6. James W. Ford, the Alabama Negro graduate of Fisk University and grandson of a lynching victim, who is running for Vice-President, has also gone from coast to coast by train, speaking at about ninety meetings.

Unlike the other parties of protest, the Communist party has had difficulties with the police at several rallies. The police broke up both Mr. Foster's and Mr. Ford's meetings in Los Angeles. Foster also was arrested in Lawrence, Massachusetts. The national organizer, Mr. Hathaway, has just returned from a tour through the South. He says the police stopt his meetings in New Orleans and Tampa, Florida, and he was held two hours for questioning in New Orleans, prior to release.

This year's Communist campaign the party considers historic for the "landslide of intellectuals" into the Communist faith, or at least as far as Communist support. "The League of Professional Groups for Foster and Ford" has been formed with Sherwood Anderson, Malcolm Cowley, John Dos Passos, Edmund Wilson, Lincoln Steffens, Theodore Dreiser, Waldo Frank, and others enrolled. The group has sent pamphlets entitled "Culture and the Crisis" broadcast to writers, artists, teachers, physicians, engineers, and other professional workers.

TURNING to the Socialist-Labor party, Mr. Raymond tells us that its Presidential candidate, Verne L. Reynolds, who polled 21,603 votes for the Presidency in 1928, has made a coast-to-coast tour by automobile, with one assistant. Further:



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According to his campaign manager, A. J. Taylor, he should exceed his last campaign vote considerably. He has been speaking four or five times a week since early in June and has covered most of the Northern and Western States.

The party's closing rally is to be at Town Hall, November 5, at 8 P. M., with both Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates as speakers.

The most recent figures of votes cast for Mr. Reynolds in the LITERARY DIGEST poll would indicate that he will have a slightly increased vote over his 1928 record, but not so great an increase as that which seems impending for the Socialist and Communist parties.

THE flight from Prohibition on the part of the two major parties, Mr. Raymond reminds us, has caused a revival of the National Prohibition party, with former Representative William D. Upshaw of Georgia as candidate for President and Frank S. Regan, of Rockford, Illinois, a former Prohibition member of the Illinois Legislature, candidate for Vice-President. Reading on:

Their representative in New York State is D. Leigh Colvin, of New York City, who is also the candidate of the Law Preservation party for United States Senator.

The Prohibition party nominated its candidates too late to get upon the ballot in some of the States, but Mr. Colvin says it was on the ballot in States of the West and South, holding two-thirds of the voting population of the country.

"We don't call the votes we want 'protest votes,'" he said recently. "We're asking for conscience votes."

The Jobless party, led by Father James R. Cox, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has thrown up the sponge for lack of funds since the campaign started. It had a brief, stormy life, but held one national convention, named two candidates, and was sponsor of its candidate's tour through the Southwest. Originally, Father Cox hoped to merge this party with the Liberty party, run by W. H. ("Coin") Harvey, of Arkansas, and the two parties came together at Creve Cœur Lake to work out a ticket and platform.

NEITHER Mr. Harvey nor Father Cox would take the Vice-Presidential place on the ticket, which each offered the other, we are reminded, with this picturesque detail:

The two conventions were held on opposite sides of the lake, with the Jobless party finding Dr. Victor Tisdal for the Vice-Presidential post. Father Cox started to stump the country by automobile, raising funds as he went along, but his party of jobless was stranded in New Mexico late in September. Recently he advised his followers to vote for Governor Roosevelt.

"Coin" Harvey and his Liberty party were still marching valiantly on in the great Northwest until recently, and throngs were turning out wherever the aged advocate of "free silver" appeared. Then Mr. Harvey merged his party with the National party of Indianapolis, and quit the race.

"Gen." Jacob S. Coxey, the Mayor of Massillon, Ohio, is again a Presidential candidate on the Farmer-Labor ticket, as genial as ever, but his Mayoralty duties have prevented any far-flung campaign trips.

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The Questions

1. Who was the mother of Solomon?
2. Is the whale a fish?
3. What is the literal meaning of malaria?
4. What are the five Great Lakes?
5. Who was Iris?
6. What is a catwalk?
7. When was Pompeii destroyed?
8. Of what word is spats an abbreviation?
9. In what common drink is tannic acid found?
10. What is an apiary?

The Answers

1. Bath-sheba.
2. No. It is a mammal.
3. Bad air. (Italian *mala aria.*)
4. Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario.
5. Goddess of the Rainbow in Greek mythology.
6. Footway along keel of a rigid airship.
7. A.D. 79.
8. Spatterdashes.
9. Tea.
10. A place where bees are kept.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

The "Too-Muchness" of the Depression

"IT is too much for me."

The subject is the current depression.

The speaker is Mr. Montagu Norman, the artistlike gentleman with graying pointed beard and a penchant for inconspicuous mysterious comings and goings, who has been the head of the Bank of England since 1921.

The occasion is a bankers' banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House.

And the confession of inability to do anything about the depression captures the attention of the press of the world. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* hails it as one of the very few absolutely honest remarks about the existing state of things in the world. And, it asks, "wouldn't it cheer us all up a bit if Mr. Hoover and Governor Roosevelt and Norman Thomas would get together and issue a joint statement to the effect that the thing is too much for them, too; that they don't know the way out, but are hoping and praying like fury they'll find it?"

After the succinct confession of impotence, Mr. Norman said of the depression, as the United Press quotes him:

> The confused affairs of the world have brought about a series of events and a general tendency which appear to me at this time as being outside the control of any man and any government and any country.
>
> I believe that if every country and every government could get together, it would be different, but we do not seem to be able to get together.
>
> I am willing to do my best when it comes to the future. I hope we may all see the approach of light at the end of the tunnel. Some people already have been able to point out that light to us. I, myself, see it somewhat indistinctly, but I admit that, for the moment, the way is not clear.

AT least one of our financial editors flatly contradicts Mr. Norman. As a matter of fact, declares Ralph West Robey of the New York *Evening Post*, "the future of our economic system to-day is much more brilliant than it was in 1925-27." He reasons that five years ago the United States—and other nations, too—followed financial policies bound to lead to a crash. "We have found that before 1929 we pushed the pendulum so high that it has been impossible to stop the down-swing at a reasonable point." To a considerable extent, we are told, "the readjustments of the last three years have consisted of wiping out the staggering credit excesses of the earlier period." Mr. Norman is told that as Governor of the Bank of England he was a factor in the creation of these credit excesses. Wherefore, "it is easy to understand his feeling of despair." Mr. Robey's conclusion is that "to-day there is far greater possibility of a prolonged period of sound business prosperity than there was during the heyday of the influence of Montagu Norman."

But Mr. Norman's statement does not mean that he "has looked over the world's economic structure and pronounced it a hopeless ruin, and this is not what he says," argues the New York *Herald Tribune*. "What sounds at first like a confession of defeat and despair," it adds, "is at a closer reading nothing more than a hard practical worker's impatient rejection of all the superficial diagnoses of a complex world ailment and of all the quack remedies with which armies of shallow tiresome theorists keep jogging his elbow." As *The Herald Tribune* puts into words of its own what it considers the real opinion of Mr. Norman:

> It is high time, he says wearily, for all the nostrum hunters to get it into their heads that this universal blight had no one cause in any one place, and that it is therefore foolish and futile to scan the horizon for the appearance of a man with a cure-all prescription.
>
> If the task ahead of us were to organize a highly coordinated world under a single absolute authority, he concedes that it might be reasonable to call upon that authority for a single formula that would solve all problems.
>
> But since the great world ailment is a complication of afflictions, each of which is the subject of controversy among the doctors of a hundred nations, the "long view" can elicit from the honest student nothing but the confession which Mr. Norman himself makes, which is that the problem is too complex for any one man's grasp.
>
> This is not defeatism. It is simply an honest view of a world situation which is obscured in this country by much political quackery.
>
> To this country it should reveal, first of all, that this depression is not America's, or the Republican party's, or Mr. Hoover's private depression.
>
> That Mr. Norman, with his international outlook, sees less of "the light at the end of the tunnel" than we do, should, however, mean something more to us. It should mean that the United States, with its continental size, resources and moral stamina, has, when it takes what he calls "the short view," a greater capacity for recovery than most of the world that is under Mr. Norman's immediate ken.

SINCE the World Economic Conference is to meet before so very long, it occurs to a writer in the New York *Daily Investment News* that "possibly Mr. Norman was addressing his remarks to this event in the form of an admonition." The aim of the conference, continues this writer, "is to devise a formula for dealing with the forces which are enslaving the world in economic bondage." But, we are told, it will be hard for the delegates to agree.

Some of the reasons why it will be so difficult are summed up by the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> Altho great emphasis has been placed

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upon the importance of international co-operation in giving effect to monetary and credit policies, raising the level of world prices and strengthening the position of silver, it should be evident that little progress can be made along these lines until the tariffs and debts which are basic causes of monetary chaos and national bankruptcy have been modified.

The sooner these questions are seriously studied, the better it will be for all concerned.

It is very doubtful, however, whether the chief participants in the conference now in prospect will be ready to make the concessions required to bring constructive relief from the pressure of prohibitive tariffs and crushing debt burdens.

Our Foolish Political Nightmares

"DO you believe in political fairies, governmental hobgoblins, and Federal witches?"

Sure, we all do, replies the editor of *The Business Week*, writing for perusal during this week between Hallowe'en and Election Day.

Business men find it mighty hard "to pay due attention to pressing problems of production policies and sales strategy while studying the political dream-books or electoral racing-charts." Indeed—

Some folks seem to think that if politics interferes with business, business should be abandoned and all industrial, commercial, and financial decision, initiative, and effort should be suspended till the sovereign people have picked their next President at the polls; and if then they have been fools enough to choose the other fellow's favorite instead of ours we should or can all squat on our hunkers sulking till the moon changes.

THIS doesn't seem sensible at all to the editor, as he recalls that business has had its ups and downs, but has survived all our Presidential elections successfully. Records indicate (as set forth in the tabulation we printed in these pages last week) that "these periodic political Hallowe'en parties" have had no "important or consistent relation to our economic oscillations." And this lack of any real connection between business conditions and the election is logical enough, continues the writer in *The Business Week:*

Whether Willy is elected the great white father or Nilly is chosen to serve his people, men will eat, work, and want things all the same.

Established business concerns will reconcile themselves to the sour necessity of a Willy or a Nilly administration; others will rejoice in the prospect of four years of prosperity under the rule of a Nilly or a Willy, as the case may be; but, willy-nilly, they are all bound to go on trying to do business as usual, because there isn't anything else to do.

Investors may worry for a while about the gold standard or balanced budgets, but they will sooner or later get tired of leaving their money to lie idle.

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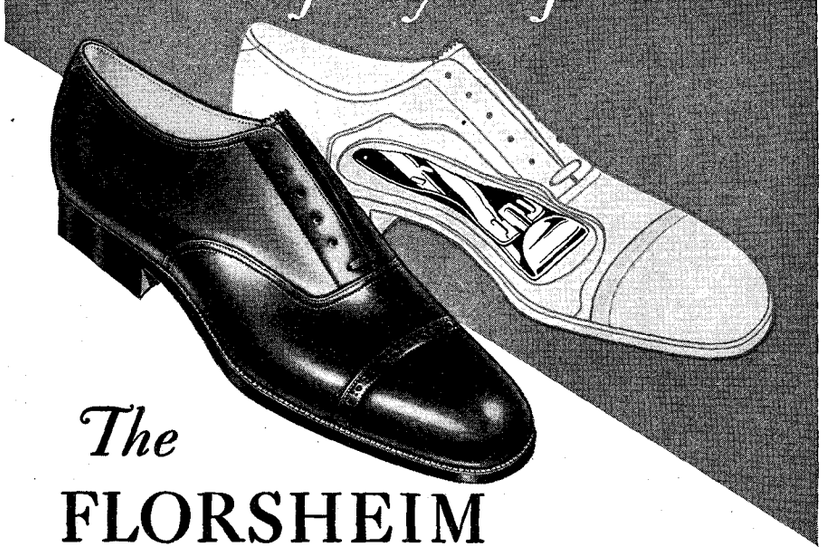

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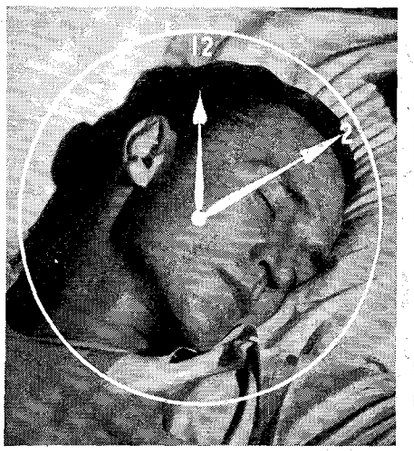

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Whatever the outcome and whether we like it or not, we shall all have to go back to work again, anyway, when this Hallowe'en part is over.

Why not buckle down to business now and beat the other fellow to it?

Automobiles' After-Life Abroad

THE automobile graveyard is getting to be one of the familiar sights in our own fair land.

But abroad the utilization of junked automobiles has, as the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* remarks, been developed in greater degree than at home, "where their rusty and melancholy remains are often left to slow decay along our roadsides." In other words, it seems that, "when the American car 'dies' abroad, its usefulness does not end, but merely undergoes transition."

These remarks, like many of similar nature from other newspapers, are called forth by certain information on the subject of foreign utilization of junked and dismembered automobiles given out at Washington by the Department of Commerce. As this information is summarized by a New York *World-Telegram* correspondent, "wearing apparel, power plants, pillows and mattresses, tools, furniture, tobacco pouches and water buckets are among the by-products of the worn-out American car"—

From Singapore and other parts of the Orient comes news that the engines are employed as power units in Chinese sampans; in Canadian forests they are employed to operate small sawmills; in almost every country they are used to propel both small fishing and pleasure craft.

After engines, the potential uses of old tires and tubes probably offer the greatest attraction to the economy-minded possessor of an antiquated automobile. At almost every foreign watering-place, old tubes are used as bathing "floats," while the old tires are used as bumpers or fenders on wharves and boats throughout the world.

Naturally, the bodies of decrepit motor-vehicles are used long after their automotive value has disappeared. Roumanian gipsies convert old passenger-car closed bodies into small bungalow apartments. Bus bodies can be transformed into more commodious living quarters, and are greatly in demand. Closed automobile bodies also make inexpensive sheds at bathing-beaches, and are used for this and many other purposes throughout the world.

In France and other countries, the stuffing for the pillows and mattresses in some workmen's homes is obtained from the seats of abandoned automobiles, while the same workmen often convert tire valves into small wrenches to fit tiny bolts by hammering the valve to a flat shape and cutting an appropriate design in the end.

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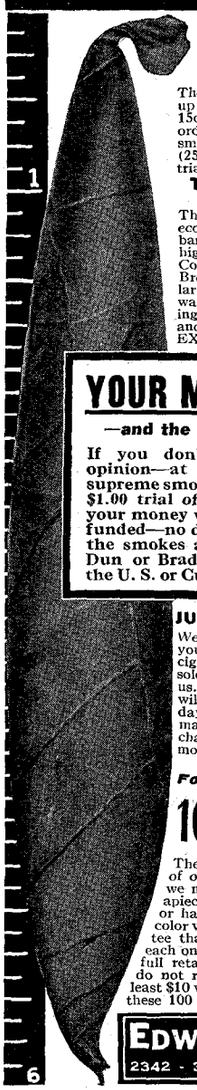

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Artesian well.—"H. M.," Ivy Depot, Va.—According to the dictionary, an *Artesian well* is "a well bored down to a point, usually at great depth, where the water-pressure, owing to the conformation of the geological strata, is so great as to force the water out at the surface, or it rises nearer to the surface: now often applied to any very deep bored well, as for petroleum, and even where pumping is necessary, as in an ordinary driven well."

Auld Reekie.—"F. J. M.," San Diego, Calif.—This is the nickname referred to, not *Auld Leekie*. It is a sobriquet of the old town of Edinburgh, so called because it generally appeared as capped by a cloud of "reek" or smoke. In 1818, Scott, in his "Heart of Midlothian," wrote: "My best service to all my friends at and about *Auld Reekie!*"

benedick, benedict.—"J. I. L.," Auburn, N. Y.—The term *benedick* or *benedict*, meaning a newly married man, had its origin in the character of that name in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." *Benedick*, a bachelor of long standing, falls in love with Beatrice and marries her after a courtship marked with much humor and raillery.

cocoanut, coconut.—"A. L. J.," Chicago, Ill.—The preferred spelling is *coconut*. It is the fruit of the coco-palm, and has no connection with *cocoa*, which is the dried and powdered seed-kernels of the cacao or chocolate-tree.

Prior to the 16th century, the nut was known as the *Indian nut*, or "nut of India." In the 16th century, Portuguese traders gave it the name *coco*, which in their language means "a bugbear for frightening people," from the appearance of the nut itself. *Coco* remained as the established spelling until the appearance of Johnson's Dictionary in the 18th century when, through some accident, the articles *coco* and *cocoa* were run together. That this must have been accidental is indicated by the fact that Dr. Johnson was careful himself to distinguish between the two words. This introduced an indiscriminate use of the two words, tho careful writers have always used the correct nomenclature.

Inasmuch as the *cocoa-bean* (the *cacao-seed*) was for a long period called the *cocoa-nut*, it is obvious that shippers were obliged to distinguish between shipments of *cocoa-nuts* and *coconuts*.

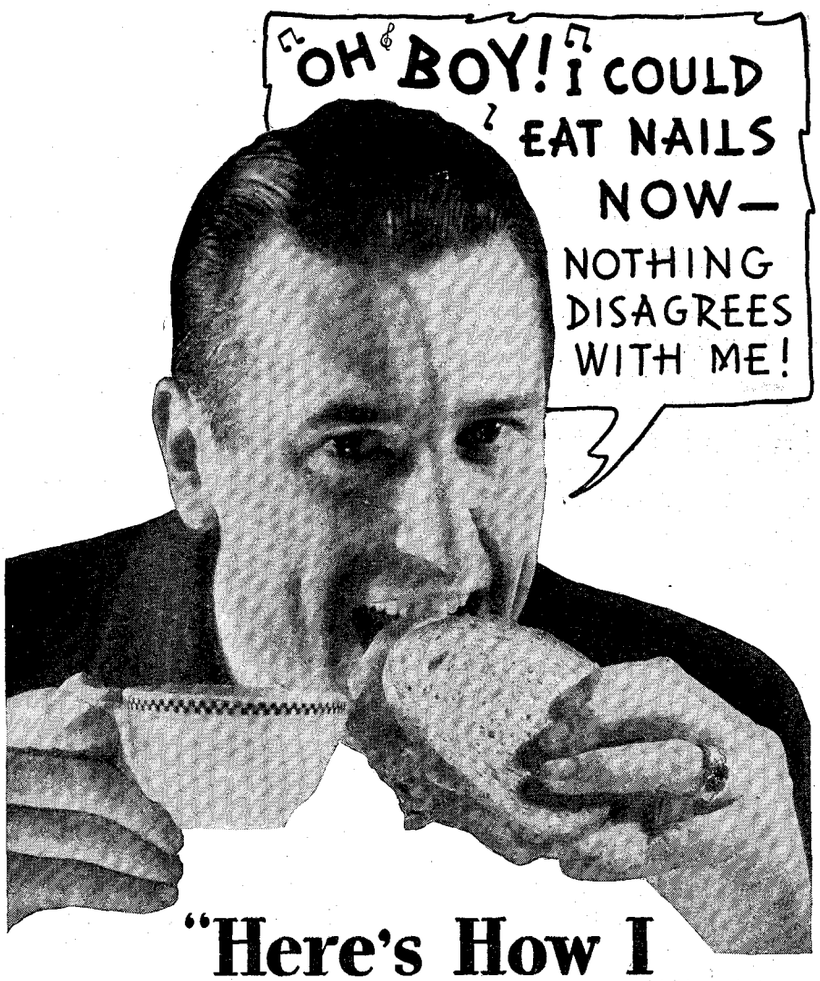
door-nail, dead as a.—"H. L.," Long Island City, N. Y.—The origin of this idiom is entirely conjectural. It was used six hundred years ago. Sometimes *deaf* or *dumb* has been substituted for *dead*. The usage dates back to the times when doors were studded with large-headed nails for protection and strength, but the origin of none of the alliterative phrases can be determined.

espantoon, billy, truncheon.—"H. S. R.," Baltimore, Md.—According to the dictionary, the word *espantoon* is a localism, used only in Baltimore, for the club known elsewhere as a policeman's *billy*. The word is an interesting survival from the cavalier founding of Baltimore in the early 18th century. In England, at that period, the civil guard carried a short pike, or demi-pike, usually armed with a hook, for apprehending malefactors. This was called a *spontoon*, a contraction from the older *espontoon*. But the original word, slightly modified as to spelling, was carried to the New World.

The term *billy*, altho first the designation of the club or bludgeon used by highwaymen, came into use about eighty years ago as the name of the short club used by the police. It is now quite general throughout the United States, altho there is some evidence of its replacement by the word *club*. In England, the *truncheon* is the general appellation, and the word is in occasional use in the United States. From the fact that the *truncheon* is sometimes made of locust-wood, it is occasionally called the *locust* in this country.

finance.—"J. T. McK.," Fort Worth, Tex.—The Funk & Wagnalls NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY recognizes no other pronunciation than *fi-nans'*—*i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *fat*. A very few authorities—*New International*, *Century*, and Murray's *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*—recognize a secondary pronunciation *fai-nans'*—*ai* as in *aisle*. In either case, the accent is on the second syllable.

gin.—"R. W. M.," Los Angeles, Calif.—In the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam, the word *gin* is used in the sense of a snare or trap. The spirituous liquor, known as *gin*, at the time of its introduction into England shortly after its discovery in 1684, was called *genever*, a Dutch word meaning juniper, from the fact that the liquor was flavored with juniper berries. The similarity of the name to that of the Swiss city led speedily to the corruption from *genever* to *Geneva*, and the Dutch liquor is still sold under this name. But within twenty years from the discovery of the liquor the name was further corrupted and shortened to the word *gin*, by which it is now most widely known.



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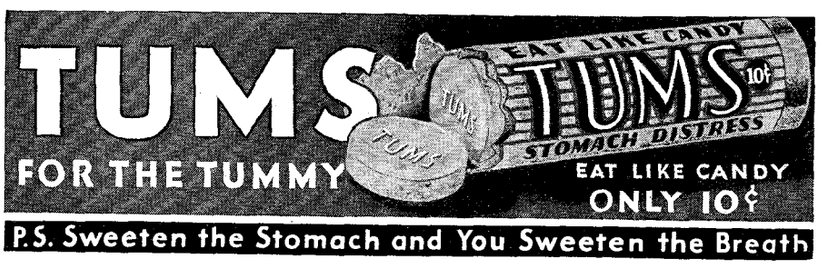

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S PATENT OFFICE)

Rash Remark.—"Should a doctor tell?" inquires a head-line once again. If the trouble happens to be measles, it will soon be spotted anyhow.—*Humorist (London).*

New Mainspring, Please.—"What happens to people who are so foolish as to allow themselves to become run down?" asks a doctor. They wind up in hospital. —*Humorist (London).*

She Who Is Never Wrong.—WIFE—"I'm afraid the mountain air would disagree with me."

HUBBY—"My dear, it wouldn't dare!"—*Humorist.*

Slave Driver.—Our idea of the meanest guy in the world is the guy who was deaf and never told his barber.—*Jack O'Lantern.*

Collects on Delivery.—The mosquito surely is
A forehanded little Turk;
First he sends in his bill
And then he goes to work.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Squintin' Through.—The movie manager was furious. "What's the matter?" asked his assistant. "Is anything wrong?"

"Anything wrong!" he snorted. "Why, you've advertised for next week: 'Smiling Eyes—with a strong cast!'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Easily Pleased.—FATHER—"And you think you will be able to give my daughter all she wants?"

SUITOR—"Yes; she says she only wants me."—*Tit-Bits.*

Watch Your Step!—HECK—"In England to 'take orders' means to enter the church."

PECK—"It's slightly different over here—you enter the church, get married and then take orders."—*Boston Transcript.*

All Set for Thrift Week.—An insurance man walked into a lunch-room and, taking his place on one of the vacant stools, ordered bread and milk. The fellow sitting on the next stool asked:

"On a diet?"

"No. Commission."—*Christian Register.*

Pre-war Stuff.—"We better make a front-page story of this wedding," remarked the editor.

"Why?" asked the society reporter in surprize. "They aren't very prominent people."

"That may be," he replied, "but this is the first account of a wedding you have turned in for ages that hasn't had as a last line, 'They will reside with the bride's parents.'"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Scrambled Promise.—SHE (tearfully)—"You said if I'd marry you you'd be humbly grateful."

HE (sourly)—"Well, what of it?"

SHE—"You're not; you're grumbly hateful."—*Boston Transcript.*

Getting Dad's Number.—Dora had just returned from Sunday-school, where she had been for the first time.

"What did my little daughter learn this morning?" asked her father.

"That I am a child of Satan," was the beaming reply.—*Christian Leader.*

Husband (returning from investigation of sounds down-stairs): "My dear, I think you'd better go down. It's a lady burglar!"

—"The Humorist" (London).

Or One Jitter!—"Troubles rarely come one at a time," complains a correspondent. For instance, who ever heard of anybody suffering from just one mump?—*Humorist (London).*

Tall Yarn.—POLICE CHIEF—"How's that murder story?"

COP—"The same old bunk! They catch the murderer in the end!"—*C. C. N. Y. Mercury.*

Office Infelicity.—"What the matter with that guy?"

"He is complaining to his wife that his stenographer doesn't understand him."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Friend of the Jobless.—"Just what good have you done to humanity?" asked the judge before passing sentence on the pickpocket.

"Well," replied the confirmed criminal, "I've kept three or four detectives working regularly."—*St. John's Telegram.*

Neighbors for the Clan.—A modest Scotchman, in speaking of his family, said:

"The Douglas family is a verra, verra auld Scotch family. The line rins awa' back into antiquity. We dinna ken hoo far back it rins, but it's a lang, lang way back, and the history of the Douglas family is recorded in five volumes. In aboot the middle of the third volume, in a marginal note, we read, 'Aboot this time the warld was created.'"—*New Outlook.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Perfect Resignation.—OFFERTORY Hold Thou me up . . . *Gaines*—*Springfield (Mass.) church bulletin.*

Jolly Cut-up.—Mr. Neil McLean entertained the Gorgas Hospital Monday for a tonsilectomy operation.—*Panama Star and Herald.*

Just-so Story.—Person who took soft, green lady's hat by mistake Country Club Thursday night phone 6796.—*Savannah Morning News.*

Latest Variety.—Mrs. Edna K. Henley and Mrs. J. A. Marshall received the prizes at a briMegdnyaod ETAOINETAOINETA bridge Monday afternoon. —*Portland Evening Express.*

Sinning in Style.—From time immemorial, The Oriental Rug has been the most beautiful for adornment for palaces, churches, mosques and sacrileges.—*Tyler Texas Courier-Times.*

Grab His Whiskers.—After Northwestern had muffed a chance to score in the first period, Pete Yanuskus, Illinois half-back, snatched one of Pug Rentner's passes and raced fifty-two years.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Souse Cure.—
TWO PLACED IN PAIL
ON AUTO THEFT CHARGE
—*Boston Globe.*

He Wins the Belt.—
Chippewa Falls Tailor
Walks 60,000 Miles to
Shop Daily in 47 Years
—*Chippewa Falls (Wis.) Herald-Telegram.*

Ain't Nature Wonderful?—
250-YEAR-OLD TREE
BEARS BIG CROP
OF JUICY BEARS
—*New Haven Register.*

Maybe Thought There Was Yapping Enough.—
MILLS CHARGES
ROOSEVELT HAS
OFFERED NO CUR
—*Richmond Times Dispatch.*

Vox Populi.—We sincerely appreciate all comments, but we must say that when people write into our office, that they must sign all letters or articles that they want published for it is impossible for us to print or answer unanimous correspondence. —*San Diego Idealist.*

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